The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Yazoo City Again Captured, with 250 Prisoners.

The Gunboat De Kalb Blown Up by a Torpedo.

About a Dozen Steamers Burnt by the Rebels.

Joe Johnston Besieged by Gen. Sherman at Jackson.

Probable Capture of His Force, 30,000 Strong.

A Premature Attack and Repulse of our Forces.

Gen. Ransom, with a Large Force, Gone Up the Red River.

CAIRO, Monday, July 20.

From D. F. PARKER, who left Vicksburgh on the 15th, we get the following:

Yazoo City, which was held by about 800 rebels, was captured by the Federals, under Gen. HERRON, on the 13th. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were captured. The gunboat *DeKalb*, which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by torpedoes, and sunk in shallow water. She will be raised. No lives were lost. The rebels burned three transports lying above the city, and some eight or ten large steamers up the Yazoo.

Gen. LAUMAN has been relieved of his command by Gen. SHERMAN, it is stated for disobedience of orders, and prematurely attacking Jackson. He made the attack on the 13th, and was repulsed with a loss of 800 killed and wounded.

Gen. SHERMAN is besieging JOHNSTON at Jackson, who is supposed to have 30,000 men. *It is said that Johnston cannot escape.*

A steamer was loading at Vicksburgh with rebel sick and wounded for Mobile *via* New-Orleans.

A large fleet of transports, conveyed by gunboats, has gone up the Red River, under command of Gen. RANSOM. When he returns he is to take command at Natchez.

Our forces at Milliken's Bend and Lake Providence, it is reported, are suffering considerably from sickness.

REPORT TO THE NAVY DEPATMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

The Secretary of the Navy to-night received the following:

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, OFF VICKSBURGH,
JULY 14 *via* CAIRO, July 21.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES—*Sir:* Hearing that Gen. JOHNSTON was fortifying Yazoo City with heavy guns, and gathering troops there for the purpose of obtaining supplies for his army from the Yazoo country; also that the remainder of the enemy's best transports were then showing a possibility of his attempt to escape, Major-Gen. GRANT and myself determined to send a naval and military expedition up there to capture them. The *Baron DeKalb*, *New National*, *Kerwood* and *Signal* were dispatched, under command of Lieut. Commanding JOHN G. WALKER, with a force of troops numbering 5,000, under Major-Gen. FRANK J. HERRON. Pushing up to the city, the *Baron DeKalb* engaged the batteries, which were all prepared to receive her, and after finding out their strength, dropped back to notify Gen. HERRON, who immediately landed his men, and the army and navy made a combined attack on the enemy's works. The rebels soon fled, leaving everything in our possession, and set fire to four of their finest steamers that ran on the Mississippi River in times past. The army pursued the enemy, and captured their rear guard of 260 men, and at last accounts were taking more prisoners. Six heavy guns and one vessel, formerly a gunboat, fell into our hands, and all the munitions of war.

Unfortunately, while the *Baron DeKalb* was moving slowly along, she ran foul of a torpedo, which exploded and sank her. There was no sign of anything of the kind to be seen. While she was going down another exploded under her stern.

The water is rising fast in the Yazoo, and we can do nothing more than get the guns out of her, and then get her into deep water, where she will be undisturbed until we are able to raise her. The officers and men lost everything.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Retrospect—The Value of our Successes in the Southwest—A Big Scare.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Friday, July 17, 1863.

It is but little more than a year since, as representative of the TIMES, I first reached this much-abused town of Cairo; and yet, in that time, most important changes have occurred in the Valley of the Mississippi. Then PRICE and MCCULLOUGH, with immense forces, threatened the annihilation of Unionism in Missouri; Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky and Tennessee were held and overrun by the Confederates. Only twenty miles below here they had blockaded the Mississippi, and from that point to the mouth of the noble river they held undisputed possession of every inch. GRANT, a new growth among the crop of Brigadiers, had his headquarters at this place. He was unknown, or, if known at all, was associated in the public mind with unpleasant recollections of one who had suffered an overwhelming defeat at Belmont. In the river lay a small fleet of unwieldly-looking nondescripts, the conception of Attorney-General BATES, and the object of the jeers and ridicule of the entire North. Everywhere frowning guns and massive earthworks guarded the avenues, and forbade our approach to Dixie.

To-day it is different. The commander, who had just laid aside the eagle for the star of the volunteers, and whose reputation was shadowed by doubt and distrust, to-day stands well in the foreground of those brilliant with the glory of great achievements, and chief among those whom our country delights to honor. PRICE was hurled back from Missouri at Pea Ridge, and his annihilation completed last week at Helena; one after another of the rebel defences yielded before the advance of our invincible armies, until to-day, when there remains not a single gun or work in rebel hands from Cairo to the Gulf. The despised gunboat fleet, now quadrupled in number, has demonstrated its tremendous capacities for offence, and won the respect of the world by its glorious performances. Then we had nowhere a foothold in any of the rebellious States of the Valley of the Mississippi; to-day we hold undisputed possession of more than one-half of the area of the so-called "Confederacy."

Who, in view of this, will say that we can never whip the rebels, or assert that we have made no progress in crushing out the rebellion? To be sure we have as yet failed to take Richmond; but what is Richmond in value when compared to Vicksburgh, or of Charleston to that of the half-dozen States that have been wrested from the Confederacy.

The rebels claim that *everywhere* they are victorious, and that steadily their cause is gaining in strength. How many more "successes" such as they have gained in the West during the last sixteen months, will be required to secure their recognition, and how much stronger will be their "sacred" cause when the despised Yankee has planted his foot upon the necks of a few more States like that of Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee? Truly, if the Confederacy can see cause for rejoicing over their progress during the last year they have a hopefulness beyond all precedent; let them rejoice over another year of such successes, and their rejoicings will be hushed in the waves of Federal power as they close over the last vestige of the haughty, defiant Confederacy.

With the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, it may safely be asserted that the South has received a blow from which she can never recover. The limits of the area to be yet conquered has been reduced more than one-half, and hereafter we can invest the remainder of the Confederacy at such short intervals that our armies can war to the sound of each other's cannon. Mobile is exposed, and awaits helplessly the hour when Federal authority shall sweep from her precincts the last remnants of armed resistance to the Government. Chattanooga, with all its immense railroad connections, must speedily fall into our hands, and then will the long cry of "On to Richmond," meet with a satisfactory response.

Just one more year of toil and struggling—and then, unless traitors at home embarrass the Government in its holy mission, this internal rebellion will be numbered among the things that were.

The news from below is unimportant, or rather, for the last day or two, there have been no arrivals. It seems to be the general impression that for the next six weeks very little will be done by Gen. GRANT's army. The sickly season and the intense heat of Summer are now reigning over that country, and in view of this it will be almost if not quite impossible for our army to carry on offensive operations. Our men need rest after their exertions before Vicksburgh for the last twelve months, and the country will not begrudge it to them.

There was a "big scare" in Cairo last night, caused by a report that some rebels had crossed the Ohio River a short distance above here, and were marching to cut the Illinois Central Railroad at its crossing of the Big Muddy. Gen. BUFORD took all the necessary precautions to guard against any such operations, by sending out small bodies of troops to protect the threatened points. As nothing has been heard from the rebels, it is generally supposed that the alarm was premature. GALWAY.

The Losses of the Rebels During the Vicksburgh Campaign.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 21.

The *Gazette's* Vicksburgh correspondent says: "During the campaign of sixty-four days, ending with the capture of Vicksburgh, the rebels lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 43,700 men. About 71,000 stand of arms were taken, including nearly 50,000 Enfield rifles in their original packages, which were intended for the rebel army across the Mississippi, and about 230 pieces of artillery."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE SPOILS CAPTURED.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, July 11, 1863.

As to the arms captured, the real account stands thus: We have taken 71,000 stand of small arms. Nearly 50,000 are Enfield rifles, in the original *neutral* English packages, and were intended for the trans-Mississippi army. Of artillery, we captured 128 pieces, 42 of which are the very best guns of heavy calibre; making the whole number of guns captured by GRANT in the taking of Vicksburgh 220. The loss of men is probably about thus:

Prisoners captured up to the commencement of the siege	5,000
Killed and wounded same time	4,000
Killed during the siege and deserters	2,500
Captured	31,200
Total	42,700
Captured by Gen. Sherman since surrender	1,000
Total	43,700

My estimate is under rather than in excess of the real rebel loss. All this has been attained at a Federal loss not exceeding 6,000 killed and wounded. The whole fighting part of the campaign extended from May 1 to July 4—64 days; the investment from the 19th of May to the 4th of July—45 days. Under disadvantages of heat and dust, living on the country, marching and fighting continually, the Army of the West made the wonderful sweep around Vicksburgh and its garrison, captured the State Capital, defeated the enemy in five pitched battles, marched 160 miles, in 10 days, assaulted their outer works, carried three forts on the Yazoo line, and finally sat and dug its way up to and under the rebel fortifications.

The reasons which induced the surrender were the want of provisions and fear of an assault. They had 13,000,000 rations of rock salt, 40,000 pounds of bacon, (which have been reserved for a sortie,) 400,000 bushels of peas, and 450,000 pounds of sugar. Many of them had lived on mule meat. It is certain that with their stores they could not have held out over three days. Believing that GRANT would make an assault on the 4th, the rebel officers offered to capitulate on the 3d, to avoid unnecessary bloodshed. In a military point of view, some rebel General is extremely culpable for not provisioning the place. A place of the military importance of Vicksburgh—its importance fully known to rebel authorities, as is evidenced by the immense and formidable works which they had erected and the tremendous armament and vast stores of ammunition with which it was provided—had barely a quarter-ration supply for forty-five days. There can be no excuse for it. The surrounding country was full of bacon and corn. In the Sunflower and Steel's Bayou country our army destroyed enough to have provisioned Vicksburgh two years, while the country in the immediate vicinity was full. We should have taken the place on the 4th, but that is no defence for the commander of the Department, JOHNSTON, or of the post, PEMBERTON. I mention this as a part of the history of the affair, not on account of any care what becomes of the rebel Generals in settling the account of their stewardship with DAVIS.

The Common Council of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, July 21.

The Common Council of this city, this evening, by a vote of 15 ayes to 12 nays, passed an ordinance, voting $207,300 to pay $300 for each man, drawn in the city, under the present draft. The money is to be paid the conscript, if he goes; to a substitute, if one is furnished; or to the Government, in case he neither goes nor presents a substitute.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 21.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce held a meeting last night and expelled 33 members for refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

Disaster to the Steamer St. John.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 21.

The side-wheel steamer *St. John* drifted some miles up the coast, and sunk at 7½ o'clock this morning five miles E. S. E. of Atlantic City. Boats left her a short time before she sunk.

THE SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Gardner Determines to Surrender Upon Hearing of the Fall of Vicksburgh.

Five Thousand Prisoners and Fifty Pieces of Artillery Captured.

THE ARTICLES OF SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

The following correspondence has been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
PORT HUDSON, July 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Port Hudson surrendered, yesterday morning, without conditions. We took possession at 7 o'clock this morning. The number of prisoners and guns is unknown as yet, but is estimated at 5,000 prisoners and 50 pieces of artillery. Very respectfully,

Brig.-Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Commanding Defences of New-Orleans.
RICHARD G. IRWIN, A. A. General.

GEN. GARDNER TO GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS PORT HUDSON, La., July 7, 1863.

GENERAL: Having received information from your troops that Vicksburgh has been surrendered, I make this communication to ask you to give me the official assurance whether this is true or not, and if true, I ask for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to the consideration of terms for surrendering this position.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRANK GARDNER,
Major-General Commanding C. S. Forces.
To Maj.-Gen. BANKS, Commanding U. S. Forces near Port Hudson.

GEN. BANKS TO GEN. GARDNER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, July 8, 1863.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication dated the 7th instant, by flag of truce received a few moments since, I have the honor to inform you that I received yesterday morning, July 7, at 10:45 o'clock, by the gunboat *General Price*, an official dispatch from Maj.-Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, U. S. Army, whereof the following is a true extract:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
NEAR VICKSBURGH, July 4, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: The garrison of Vicksburgh surrendered this morning. The number of prisoners, as given by the officer, is 27,000; field artillery, 128 pieces, and a large number of siege guns, probably not less than 80.

Your ob't serv't, U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.

I regret to say that under present circumstances cannot consistently, with my duty, consent to a cessation of hostilities for the purpose you indicate.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.
To Maj.-Gen. FRANK GARDNER, Commanding C. S. Forces, Port Hudson.

GEN. GARDNER TO GEN. BANKS.

PORT HUDSON, July 8.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, giving a copy of an official communication from Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. A., announcing the surrender of the garrison of Vicksburgh.

Having defended this position as long as I deem my duty requires, I am willing to surrender to you, and will appoint a commission of three officers to meet a similar commission, appointed by yourself, at 9 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of agreeing upon and drawing up the terms of the surrender, and for that purpose I ask for a cessation of hostilities. Will you please designate a point outside of my breastworks, where the meeting shall be held for this purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
FRANK GARDNER,
Commanding C. S. Forces.
To Maj.-Gen. BANKS, Commanding U. S. Forces.

GEN. BANKS TO GEN. GARDNER.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, July 8.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date stating that you are willing to surrender the garrison under your command to the forces under my command, and that you will appoint a commission of three officers to meet a similar commission appointed by me at 9 o'clock this morning for the purpose of agreeing upon and drawing up the terms of the surrender.

In reply I have the honor to state that I have designated Brig.-Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, Col. HENRY W. BIRGE and Lieut.-Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN, as the officers to meet the Commission appointed by you. They will meet your officers at the hour designated, at a point where the flag of truce was received this morning. I will direct that active hostilities shall entirely cease on my part until further notice, for the purpose stated.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS, Major-General Com'g.
To Maj.-Gen. FRANK GARDNER, Commanding C. S. Forces, Port Hudson.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

The following are the articles of capitulation proposed between the Commissioners on the part of the garrison of Port Hudson, La., and the forces of the United States before said place, July 8, 1863:

ARTICLE 1. Maj.-Gen. FRANK GARDNER surrenders to the United States forces under Maj.-Gen. BANKS the place of Port Hudson and its dependencies, with its garrison, armament, munitions, public funds, material of war, in the condition as nearly as may be, in which they were at the hour of cessation of hostilities, namely, 6 o'clock A. M., July 8, 1863.

ART. 2. The surrender stipulated in Article 1 is qualified by no condition, save that the officers and enlisted men composing the garrison shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war, according to the usages of civilized warfare.

ART. 3. All private property of officers and enlisted men shall be respected and left to their respective owners.

ART. 4. The position of Port Hudson shall be occupied to-morrow at 7 o'clock A. M., by the forces of the United States, and its garrison received as prisoners of war by such general officers of the United States service as may be designated by Maj.-Gen. BANKS, with the ordinary formalities of rendition. The Confederate troops will be drawn up in line, officers in their positions, the right of the line resting on the edge of the prairie south of the railroad depot, the left extending in the direction of the village of Port Hudson. The arms and colors will be piled conveniently and will be received by the officers of the United States.

ART. 5. The sick and wounded of the garrison will be cared for by the authorities of the United States, assisted, if desired, by either party of the medical officers of the garrison.

CHARLES P. STONE,
Brigadier-General.
W. N. MILES,
Col. Commanding Right Wing of the Army.
WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General.
G. W. STEDMAN,
Col. Commanding Left Wing of the Army.
MARSHAL J. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of Artillery.
HENRY W. BIRGE,
Col. Com'd'g Fifth Brig., Grover's Division.
Approved, N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.
Approved, FRANK GARDNER,
Major-General.

THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Repairing the Damage Done by the Recent Raid of Gen. Dix.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Saturday, July 18—P. M.

Since my dispatch of this morning, from Norfolk, I have just learned from Hanover Junction, beyond White House, Va., toward Richmond, that the rebels are rapidly engaged in repairing all the damage done to that section of country by the forces of Gen. DIX during the recent movement upon Richmond. Every injury will be made whole again, so my informant says, in the course of ten days from this date, so that all portions of the country laid waste by the late expeditionary corps, including the damage done by SPEAR's cavalry, will be recuperated, with the exception of the houses burned, and growing crops destroyed, which losses will be comparatively light, owing to the orders against pillaging and burning, except by explicit authority.

Thus it would seem that the practical and desirable results of the late Peninsular campaign are being narrowed down almost to nothing.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

A BATTLE PROGRESSING ON FRIDAY.

The Land and Naval Forces Engaged.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 21.

The United States gunboat *Circassian*, Capt. EATON, just arrived, reports that they left Charleston last Friday afternoon.

A battle was commenced on Friday by both land and naval forces, and was progressing when the *Circassian* left. No particulars.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

A telegram received from Fortress Monroe this afternoon, briefly mentions that the fight was renewed near Charleston on Friday. The contest was remarkably sharp on both sides. There was firing in all directions. The prospect appeared to be the ultimate fall of Fort Wagner.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Wreck of the British Ship Albemarle—Trade—New Gold Mines, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 16.

The British ship *Albemarle*, from Liverpool Dec. 14, for San Francisco, was driven ashore at Mazatlan on the 24th of June. The chief mate and four sailors were drowned.

A fair trade is being done, and large quantities of goods are going into the interior. Of provisions, there is generally a light supply. Sales of burlaps within the week are about 150,000 yards, including all in the hands of importers, quotable at 18c. Rio Coffee, 30c.; Crushed Sugar, 14½c.; Butter, 28c.; Bacon, 16c.

The damage by the caving of the Ophyr mine is not serious, and the usual amount of treasure will probably be taken out within a fortnight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 17.

Sailed, ships *Kit Carson*, Callao; *Mary Ogden*, Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks of wheat, being the remainder of last year's surplus crop. This year's crop will furnish about the same amount for export as last year's. Price of new wheat, $1 50@$1 60 ℔ 100 lbs.

The Los Angeles *Star* of the 11th says WEAVER's prospecting expedition to the Gelt River tributaries had returned, reporting the discovery of an immense auriferous region.

The *Golden Era*, just published at Lettison, Idaho, says gold has been discovered in Stevens County, near the 49th parallel, in such quantities that new excitement for northern mines may be looked for shortly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, July 19.

Arrived, steamer *Constitution*, from Panama; ship *Stars and Stripes*, from Boston.

City of Mexico dates, *via* Acapulco, to the 1st have been received.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 20.

Advices through Mexican sources state that FOREY was actively attempting to recruit Mexicans for his army, without meeting much success.

In a proclamation he promises the Mexicans a stable form of Government, which shall regard the obligations to foreign nations; not permit oppressive taxation or forced loans. The Press can have reasonable freedom but not a license. After two warnings any newspaper committing the third offence shall be suspended. Brigandage, that plague of Mexico shall be no longer permitted. Courts must be reorganized on an incorruptible basis. No more decisions shall be made to the highest bidder. The Catholic religion shall be protected; banished bishops recalled; Indians and laborers shall no longer be dragged into the army.

The Mexican army was broken into many detachments, and was hovering around the City of Mexico.

ORTEGA, who, the French say, violated his parole after the capture of Puebla, and escaped, together with his chief officers, now commands the Mexican troops between San Luis Potosi and the city.

Gen. NEGRETTA has been appointed to the command of the Mexican troops in the State of Puebla, having 2,000 cavalry. He was operating to destroy communication between Mexico and Vera Cruz.

No English or French couriers had arrived at Mexico from Vera Cruz within thirty days.

THE LAW OF THE DRAFT.

Important Circulars to the Provost-Marshal General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 53.—Any person claiming exemption on the ground of alienage shall file before the Board an affidavit:

1. That he is an alien, and setting forth the Government of which he claims to be a subject.
2. The time when he came into the United States, and where he has resided since that date.
3. That he has never declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has not exercised the right of suffrage by voting at any election in any State.
4. That he claims to be exempt from service on the ground that he is the subject of a foreign Government, and has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has never voted in any State. The affidavit to be supported by any proof the party may offer. If the Board is satisfied that the party claiming exemption is fully entitled thereto under the act of Congress, they will discharge him from draft; but if not satisfied, they shall refer the case, with the affidavit, through the Provost-Marshal, for decision by the Department of State, in the meantime suspending any action in the case until the decision of the State Department be made. The certificate of the State Department shall in such case be considered evidence of the fact whether the person is or is not subject to military duty.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

CIRCULAR No. 54.—Existing laws make a distinction in the matter of pay, bounties, or other allowances, between soldiers of African descent and other soldiers in the service of the United States. Men of African descent can only be accepted as substitutes for each other under the Enrollment Act.

JAS. B. BRY, Provost-Marshal General.

LETTER TO GOV. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1863.

His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor State of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: The Enrolment act only provides that in assigning to the *Districts* of a State the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from *said State*, and the period of their service, &c.

If, however, it shall be made to appear to the Provost-Marshal-General, by the Governor of any State, that particular towns to which quotas have been assigned, have heretofore actually furnished a *surplus* of men over their quotas, an order will be issued discharging from the service of the United States a number of men called into service by the present draft from said towns, equal to the surplus proved to have been furnished heretofore. Towns will thus get credit actually for their excess on former calls.

The number of men thus discharged from the service will be added to the next subsequent quota of the *Congressional District* to which said towns belong.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

MORGAN'S LAST RAID.

His Command Cornered and Captured after an Hour's Fight.

AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

Cowardly and Treacherous Flight of Morgan with a Small Squad of Men.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 21.

The following has just been received at Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, IN THE FIELD,
GRIGER'S CREEK, July 20, 1863—9 o'clock P. M.

Lieut.-Col. Richmond, A. A. G.:

We chased JOHN MORGAN and his command over 50 miles to-day. After heavy skirmishing for six or seven miles, between the Forty-fifth Ohio, of Col. WOLFORD's Brigade, which was in the advance, and the enemy, we succeeded in bringing the enemy to a stand about 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a fight ensued, which lasted an hour, when the rebels fled, taking refuge upon a very high bluff. I sent a flag of truce, demanding an immediate and unconditional surrender of MORGAN and his command.

The flag was received by Col. COLEMAN and other officers, who came down and asked a personal interview. They asked an hour for consultation. I granted forty minutes; in which time the command, excepting MORGAN, who deserted his command, taking with him a very small squad, surrendered.

It was my understanding that MORGAN himself has surrendered, and I learn it was the understanding of MORGAN's officers and men.

The number of killed and wounded is inconsiderable; the number of prisoners between 1,000 and 1,500, including a large number of Colonels, Majors and line officers. I captured between 600 and 700 prisoners yesterday. I think I will capture MORGAN himself to-morrow.

(Signed,) SHACKLEFORD, Brig.-Gen.

MORGAN's artillery and about 2,500 prisoners, including BASIL DUKE, are expected to arrive here to-day.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, in transmitting Brig.-Gen. SHACKELFORD's report to Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, says:

"We have strong hopes of being able to capture MORGAN and the remaining portion of his forces, thus wiping out this band."

Gen. SHACKELFORD says that the conduct and bearing of his own men, without an exception, evinced the greatest gallantry and a high degree of skill and discipline.

REPORT TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

The following was received this evening:

UNITED STATES STEAMER MOOSE,
ABOVE BUFFINGTON ISLAND, OHIO RIVER, July 19.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

After chasing MORGAN nearly 500 miles, I at last met him on the river at this point, and engaged and drove him back, capturing two of his pieces of artillery. He abandoned the rest to Gen. JUDAH. The enemy broke in confusion from the banks, and left his wagon train, many horses and small arms in my possession.

Since writing the above, I followed further up the river; met another portion of MORGAN's force fording fourteen miles above, shelled and drove most of them back. Several were killed, twenty-five or thirty wounded, and twenty horses captured. I have but two men wounded slightly. Our shell and schrapnel created great confusion in the rebel ranks, killing and wounding many.

LEROY FITCH, Lieutenant Commander.

The Colored Convention at Poughkeepsie.

Pursuant to a general call, addressed to the colored citizens of the State of New-York, a somewhat numerous and highly respectable delegation, representing the entire State, assembled in Poughkeepsie, at 10 A. M. of July 16, 1863. Having been duly called to order, the Convention proceeded to business by electing the following officers:

Rev. J. W. C. PENNINGTON, of Poughkeepsie, President; N. P. THOMPSON, Buffalo, and W. C. MARSHALL, Poughkeepsie, Vice-Presidents; Dr. P. B. RANDOLPH, Utica, Secretary; CHAS. E. VERMONG, Poughkeepsie, Assistant Secretary.

After various patriotic speeches had been made, an elaborate manifesto and resolutions were offered by Dr. P. B. RANDOLPH, and, on motion of the delegate from Binghampton, were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

The document opens with an earnest denunciation of the rebellion, and a contrast between the principles arrayed on each side. The following are some of the resolutions appended:

Resolved, That more effective remedies ought now to be *thoroughly* tried, in the shape of warm lead and cold steel, duly administered by 200,000 black doctors, more or less, under the direction of Surgeon-General JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, or such other person, fit for the office, as might be selected.

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of this State, are *loyal* and *true* to the Government; that our fortunes rise or fall with it; that we are ready, anxious and willing to demonstrate that truth and loyalty on the field of battle, or wherever else we can aid in restoring the nation to its integrity and prosperity; that we firmly and confidently rely on the Government for the protection and treatment due to civilized men, and believe we shall receive it.

Resolved, That recent events have demonstrated that men of negro lineage hold the balance of power in this contest, and that we should prove recreant to all that constitutes manhood did we fail instantly to throw our weight for the Government, not alone in words, but by sturdy blows. We should strike, and strike hard, to win a place in history, not as vassals, but as men and heroes, never forgetting that God, as ever, strikes for the right, ever helping those most who help themselves.

The Convention also unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the General Committee of the Fremont Legion, New-York, through its chairman, to issue this series of resolutions in the form of a manifesto, addressed to the colored people of this and other States, believing that great and permanent good will result therefrom.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the immediate appointment of trusty and able men of color to canvass the entire State for recruits; that such persons be enabled to call meetings, address and enlist men; such agents to be duly and properly commissioned by the authorities, State or National, so as to win the confidence of the people, and prove that the inducements held out to them are *bona fide* and real.

Resolved, That this Convention appoint a State Central Committee, having power to fill its own vacancies, and to appoint sub-committees, whose duties shall be that of enrolling and organizing colored troops, as set forth in the call of the General Committee of the Fremont Legion.

Resolved, That the Central Committee shall have the power to call a State Convention of colored men, whenever it shall be deemed necessary to do so, or the exigencies of the case may require.

Resolved, That agents shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Central Committee in each Assembly District, to superintend the enrollment of troops, and report to the Chairman of the State Central Committee; and that measures be taken to print and circulate, throughout the State, the manifesto, resolutions and directions from the Central Committee to the various Sub-Committees and enrolling agents, and that such Sub-Committees report, as speedily as possible, with the Chairman of the Central Committee.

Colored men all over the State are called upon to enroll themselves at once, and to cause lists of the enrolled to be made out and transmitted forthwith to the Chairman of the Central Committee. And colored females are requested to form themselves into Colored Soldiers' Aid Societies all over the State, reporting at once to J. A. JACKSON and C. E. VERMONG, Poughkeepsie, who have been appointed Chief Stewards of this part of the grand and patriotic movement.

[Official.] P. B. RANDOLPH.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

CAPE RACE, Monday, July 20.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* has been intercepted—her news anticipated.

MOVEMENTS OF LEE'S ARMY.

A Report that it is Brought to a Stand at Bunker Hill.

OUR FORCES SAID TO BE IN ITS REAR.

GEN. AVERILL AT WORK.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 21.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

HAGERSTOWN, Tuesday, July 21.

The whole rebel army is reported as being checked at Bunker Hill by the Union troops, who have got in their rear.

Gen. AVERILL is reported as feeling the enemy strongly on their western line of retreat for two days past.

It is believed that Gens. EWELL and HOOD are in strong force between Martinsville and Hedgesville. The former is thirteen miles from Williamsport and the latter six.

The rebel pickets form a front from Hedgesville to the Shenandoah River, eight miles from Harper's Ferry.

The whole rebel force is estimated at 50,000 men.

THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE REBELS AT YATES' POINT—ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A TRANSPORT.

From the Washington Star, July 20.

The little gunboat *Teaser*, Ensign SHERIDAN, arrived at the Navy-yard last evening, and reports that on Saturday, about 11 o'clock, the rebels brought down three pieces of artillery, supported by cavalry, numbering in all about 100, to Yates' Point, and fired over thirty shots at the transport *George Peabody*, which was lying aground at Cedar Point shoals, where she had run on Thursday last. Two of the shots struck her, but did no serious damage. The gunboats *Jacob Bell*, *Resolute* and *Teaser*, and the mortar-schooner *Dan. Smith* went to the scene of action and opened a lively fire on them, the latter with 13-inch shell. While the firing was progressing, some forty men were sent ashore to capture some of them, if possible; but hardly had they landed before the rebels scampered off in great haste, as was evinced by the number of spurs and other portions of their accoutrements left on the shore. The rebels were pursued a short distance; and before they returned, the pursuing party set fire to a barn containing a large quantity of grain belonging to the Confederate Government, which was destroyed.

On Saturday morning the *Yankee* went up Rappahannock River and discovered the schooner *Cassandra* at the Union wharf, being loaded with goods, consisting of alcohol, whisky, copperas, &c., which the parties having her in charge set fire to on the approach of the gunboat, and ran off. The fire was suppressed, and she was brought out, and is now at Piney Point, from whence she will be sent to this city.

The *Yankee*, on the Rappahannock, gained information of a schooner being in Cone River, which was unloading a cargo which was to be carried overland to the *Cassandra*, to be taken to Fredericksburgh. The *Yankee* came round into Cone River, in company with the *Belle* and *Sattelite*, and found the schooner *Nanjemoy*, of Baltimore, which had been dismantled. The schooner was at once got out, and an expedition was sent ashore, and proceeded several miles into the country, capturing nearly all the remaining cargo, (some of which was destroyed, it being impossible to get it off,) and a man named PAGE EDWARDS, who appeared to be in charge of it. The *Ella* yesterday brought up the goods, together with the prisoner, and the last named schooner.

On Friday night some of the officers of the *Primrose* got wind that a lot of medicines, boots, shoes, dry goods, &c., was on the way across Swan Point, destined for the Confederacy, and an officer with four or five men went ashore after them. The goods, with the cart and four fine oxen, were captured. J. P. THOMAS, of Rozier's Creek, Westmoreland County, was captured with them, and another man was shot in endeavoring to make his escape, but was carried off by two colored men they had with them. Capt. J. D. PAINE, of Maryland, was taken by some of the officers of the *Primrose* a day or two previously about eight miles from the Potomac, in Stafford. PAINE is said to be a notorious blockade runner, and it is alleged that he belongs to a party with whom young DUBRINGTON (now in the Old Capital) was connected, and that his part of the business was to receive the goods at the Potomac, and see them to Richmond. The goods taken by the *Primrose*, and prisoners, were sent up the *Leslie*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

OFFICERS PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

The following order, just made public, explains certain changes in New-York, not hitherto understood:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 220.—By direction of the President of the United States, the following officers are retired from active service, and their names will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which they now respectively belong, in accordance with section 12 of the act approved July 17, 1862—this order to take effect Aug. 1, 1863: Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool; Brig.-Gen. William S. Harney; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown, Colonel Fifth artillery; Col. Justin Dimmick, First artillery; Col. Chas. S. Merchant, Fourth artillery; Lieut.-Col. Martin Burke, Third artillery.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Ass't.-Adjutant-General.

REWARD FOR DESERTERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 222.—The reward of $5, with transportation and reasonable expenses, for the arrest and delivery at the nearest military post or depot of any officer or private soldier fit for duty who may be found absent from his command without just cause, is hereby increased to $10. Paragraph 156 of the Revised Regulations, and Paragraph V. of General Orders No. 92, are modified accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES continues to improve, and was out riding again to-day. He was serenaded, to-night, by the Band of the Seventeenth regulars. He proposes starting home soon, his physician thinking the trip can be made in easy stages without danger.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

A boy employed in carrying telegraphic messages was arrested, to-day, for opening them and conveying valuable information thus obtained to his brother, on LEE's Staff.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

APPOINTMENT.

WILLIAM M. BRIGGS has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Brazil.

ADMIRALS FARRAGUT AND PORTER.

No new orders have been issued recently interfering with the respective duties of Admirals FARRAGUT and PORTER. The former was long ago assigned to the command of the Western Blockading Squadron, and the latter to the command of the Mississippi. Therefore, the rumor is with reference to an old fact.

REBEL COMPLIMENT TO THE NAVY.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of the 18th, pays a compliment to the United States Navy, by saying, among other things, that our ships, in fact, have alone, in repeated instances, saved our army from annihilation.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander CORBIN has been ordered to the Naval Academy as Commandant of midshipmen.

Capt. MELANCTHON SMITH has been ordered to the command of the iron-clad steamer *Onondaga*.

Lieut. Commander C. H. [illegible] has been detached from the *Sangamon* and ordered to the command of the *Vincennes*.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

An Important Proclamation from Jeff. Davis.

A Conscription of All Males Between the Ages of 18 and 45.

Progress of the Siege of Charleston.

Views of the Press on the Probability and Consequences of Its Fall.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Richmond papers, of July 18, contain the following

PROCLAMATION BY JEFF. DAVIS.

Whereas, It is provided by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence," approved on the 16th day of April, 1862, and by another act of Congress, approved on the 27th September, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide further for the public defence," approved 16th April, 1862, that the President be authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, at the time the call may be made, and who are not at such time legally exempted from military service, or such part thereof as in his judgment may be necessary to the public defence.

And whereas, in my judgment, the necessities of the public defence require that every man capable of bearing arms, between the ages aforesaid, should now be called out to do his duty in the defence of his country, and in driving back the invaders now within the limits of the Confederacy.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do, by virtue of the power vested in me as aforesaid, call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, all white men resident of said States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not legally exempted from military service; and I do hereby order and direct that all persons subject to this call, and not now in the military service, do, upon being enrolled, forthwith repair to the conscript camps established in the respective States of which they may be residents, under pain of being held and punished as deserters in the event of their failure to obey this call, as provided in said laws.

And I do further order and direct that the enrolling officers of the several States proceed at once to enroll all persons embraced within the terms of this proclamation, and not heretofore enrolled.

And I do further order that it shall be lawful for any person embraced within this call to volunteer for service before enrollment, and that persons so volunteering be allowed to select the arm of service and the company which they desire to join, provided such company be deficient in the full number of men allowed by law for its organization.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President—J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

The fact that no telegrams have been received in the city from Charleston during the week has led croakers to give forth the mournful predictions of the "impending fall" of that place with stupid pertinacity. They were quite sure that the Government had news of terrible import, which it refused to divulge. We have from the Charleston papers a partial answer to these jeremiads. The Yankees are as busy as beavers on Morris Island, but Charleston has not fallen yet. On Monday two wooden gunboats commenced shelling battery Wagner. The three Monitors, which were lying behind a point near the lower end of Morris Island, kept very quiet throughout the day. Our batteries (Gregg and Wagner) and Fort Sumter responded slowly and at long intervals to the enemy's fire. One shot from Sumter is reported to have struck the enemy's observatory, erected on Craig's Hill, Morris Island. The Yankees have an immense derrick, and are reported placing more guns in position, fortifying Craig's Hill and also Black's Island, between Morris and James Islands, of which they are reported in possession. About 8 o'clock in the evening the steamer *Gabriel Manigault*, lying in a creek between Morris and James Islands, was burnt by the enemy's shells. Of the operations on Tuesday the *Courier* gives the following summary:

"The exchange of shots between the Yankee gunboats and our batteries on Tuesday, was kept up at long intervals until the afternoon, when the firing became more rapid. Fort Sumter continued to throw shells with effect at the Yankee working party on Craig's Hill. An officer from battery Wagner, who arrived last night, reported the enemy throwing up rifle pits and intrenchments. Their working parties are plainly visible, both on Craig's Hill and Black's Island. Four mortarboats were observed for the first time Tuesday inside the channel, one of them seemingly placed in a position to cover their working parties. The Monitors, four in number, were lying close in shore, apparently receiving a fresh supply of ammunition. An additional number of transports are reported to have arrived Tuesday. There were no casualties at the batteries yesterday."

The Governor of South Carolina has issued a proclamation calling for 3,000 negroes to work on the fortifications. He says the need for them is pressing.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The citizens of Charleston are furnishing cooked rations to the troops on Morris Island. The foreigners in that city who refuse to fight are not sent North to their Yankee friends. Here is the way they are served:

We learn that not more than six or seven of all the employés at the Arsenal refused to join any company, and Major TRESEVANT, commandant of the Arsenal, quickly sent these, with their "foreign protection papers," to Major PRESSMAN, our new enrolling officer, who as quickly forwarded them to Morris Island, where "digging" is going on, and "foreign papers" are not respected.

The Charleston *Courier* thinks the city is in imminent peril, and to save it the Yankees must be driven off Morris Island. From an interesting editorial in that paper on the "Situation" we make the following extracts:

"We mean not either to censure our military authorities or to dictate or embarrass their movements. On the contrary, our honest and earnest desire and purpose are to encourage, stimulate, strengthen and sustain them. With all proper deference and respect, then, we say to them that our people are fully up to the exigency of the times, and stand ready, at any and every hazard and cost, to second them in a brave and determined effort to drive the enemy back into the ocean from their strongholds on Morris and Folly Islands. *If the safety of Charleston be involved in such a movement, there should be no hesitation in making the attempt.* Let us do all that may become men whose liberties and lives, whose homes and altars, and all that is dear to them, as fathers, brothers and husbands, are staked on the momentous issue.

The fall of Charleston involves consequences which we shudder to contemplate. With her capture the whole State would soon be at the mercy of the foe, and the cause of Southern independence would be put in fearful jeopardy. Nothing but a guerrilla warfare for the Southern and Southwestern portion of the Confederacy, if not for its whole extent, would then be left us, in manifestation of our undying and unconquerable determination never to submit to Yankee rule. Let us, then, resolve to defend our beloved and time-honored city to the last extremity. First let us make every possible human effort to wrest the adjacent islands from the enemy, and enable Sumpter and our other harbor fortresses, with our steam rams, to keep the vandals at bay. Failing in this, and even should Sumpter become untenable, then let us resolve on a Saragossa defence of our city, manning and defending every wharf—*fighting from street to street and house to house*—and, if failing to achieve success, yielding nothing but smoking ruins and mangled bodies as the spoil of the ruthless conqueror. Should Charleston fall, life will be no longer worth having; let us then freely peril life in her defence, and resolutely devote her to destruction sooner than yield her undemolished, as a trophy and flourishing sea-port, to the accursed foe. *We once advocated a different policy—we were once for capitulation, in preference to self-sought or self-inflicted desolation.* But we then mistakenly thought we had to encounter an enemy bound by the rules of civilized warfare. The mask is now thrown aside; New-Orleans, Nashville, and Memphis have taught us what we have to expect from the tender mercies of our unprincipled foe, and we know that our subjugation involves submission to a vile and atrocious despotism, to worse than savage barbarities, to degradation and insult, (sparing neither age, sex nor condition,) and to the galling infamy of servile domination. *Let us, then, bid destruction and extermination welcome, sooner than succumb to Yankee dominion and all its nameless enormities;* and, if Charleston must fall, let her, although in ruin, yet live as the most glorious monument of self-defence ever recorded in history, covering her defenders with immortal glory and her vandal conquerors with undying infamy.

We are among those who cherish the confident hope that the enemy will be [illegible] unsuccessful in executing the plans he is at present working so vigorously and resolutely to carry out. We expect him to be punished severely if he persists in the undertaking. But we may be disappointed. Our hope may prove a delusion. *The result the timid and despondent predict may transpire. The capture of our city may perchance delight his base and corrupt heart.* In case that frightful calamity fall upon us, they who remain here must suffer grievous evils. The woes they will have poured out upon them will be far heavier than those under which the citizens of New-Orleans and Nashville, and Memphis have groaned; for the vile foe hates the people of this State with a tenfold more bitter hatred than he entertains for the inhabitants of any other section, and he will not spare us when he comes as conqueror.

On the supposition of the foe's success, it is our duty to avoid incurring his fiendish malignity. All who can be of no service in the work of defence should betake themselves to places of shelter. And it were well not to defer removal to a late day. We may be compelled to remain, or, if we make good our escape, circumstances may oblige us to leave all our personal effects behind.

We should also consider that our city is going to make a fierce and determined resistance. If the enemy gets it he will have to take it. No flag-of-truce boat will meet him midway between the wharves and Fort Sumter in order to effect a surrender. *We are going to fight till we are driven from street to street, and continue to fight while we are retreating.*

So determined a resistance involves immense injury to our fair city at the hands of the enemy. It will be little better than a heap of ruins, even though the work of destruction is not insured by military order.

We repeat that we are of opinion that the present attack will result as the other attacks have done, and even more disastrously to the mean and wicked foe. But is it not proper to prepare for the worst? If we are forced to defend our city after the manner we have resolved to defend it, the women and children and aged men who tarry too long would suffer miseries infinitely greater than they will have to bear during their temporary exile.

It behooves us to give this subject serious and profound consideration. If the enemy is forced to abandon the effort he is making to gain possession of our city, we can return to our homes in a short time. If he is successful—which God forbid!—we will have avoided privations and woes of which we can now form no adequate conception. Let us take counsel of prudence."

From the Charleston Mercury.

It appears to us to be useless to attempt to disguise from ourselves the situation. By whose fault we got into it is vain now to inquire. The Yankees having gotten possession of the southern half of Morris Island, there is but one way to save the City of Charleston, and that is by the steady and unflinching use of the bayonet.

If the fight on Morris Island is to be now a fight by engineering and cannon merely, the advantage is with the enemy. With their iron-clads on the water and their men in occupation of the land, it is likely to be a mere question of time. The fall of Fort Wagner ends in the fall of Charleston. Fort Sumter, like Fort Wagner, will then be assailable by both land and sea, and the fate of Fort Pulaski will be that of Sumter. Gen. GILLMORE, the commander of the Department, is the man who reduced Fort Pulaski. Charleston must be saved as Richmond was. For six days our forces stormed the successive batteries of the enemy, and saved Richmond.

The greater part of the soldiers who achieved these triumphs by the bayonet had never before been in a charge. The Yankees, as yet, have here few, or no formidable works. They have but a few thousand troops. If our soldiers and officers here are not equal to the kind of fighting fought by the army of Virginia, and tried by the Yankees against such strong works as Fort Wagner and Secessionville, then Charleston falls.

This, it appears to us, is the only course of safety, and we may add, too, for economy of lives. Other means may protract the fighting for days and weeks, and postpone the termination of the struggle. No other means, in our opinion, will save the city. We believe it can easily be saved with promptness and energy, and dash. It is too late for engineering. Hesitation and delay are dangerous.

GEN. GILLMORE.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.

The Yankees have a great opinion of Gen. GILLMORE, who is now in command of the forces that are engaged against Charleston.

He is considered a very dangerous man where forts or other works are to be reduced by artillery. He is a native of Ohio, and, in 1844, graduated at West Point at the head of his class. For a year or two after his graduation he was a Professor at that institution. Subsequently he was assigned to the duty of experimenting upon the power of projectiles upon earth, wood and earthworks, and spent several years in this duty, acquiring in that time more experience and knowledge on this subject than any man in this country. The more perfectly to record the results of his experiments he took photographs of the effect of every shot fired. At Fort Pulaski he, for the first time, brought his skill to the test of actual experience. Pulaski was considered next to Sumter in impregnability. GILLMORE, getting his guns to within 600 yards, knocked it to pieces as he might have done a house of cards.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE SITUATION AT JACKSON.

The following dispatches give the rebel version of affairs in the vicinity of Jackson:

JACKSON, Tuesday, July 7.

Vicksburgh has fallen. It was surrendered on the morning of the 4th, the men being in a starving condition, completely worn out by excessive fatigue. By the terms of capitulation, the officers are allowed to retain their side-arms, horses, and all their private property. They and the men are to be paroled immediately, and allowed to march out with all their colors. Immediately after the surrender, GRANT sent a boat-load of supplies to the famishing garrison. Some of the officers have arrived here.

JACKSON, Tuesday, July 7.

But little more is known of the fall of Vicksburgh. The officers who come out say that had Gen. JOHNSTON reached there twelve days sooner he could not have relieved the garrison, as they could not muster over seven thousand men for duty. Many citizens are leaving with their families, negroes and stock. The *Mississippian* is packing up to leave.

JACKSON, Wednesday, July 8.

Everything is in the wildest state of excitement here. The citizens are flying in every direction. The streets are filled with stock, negroes, families, ox-carts and every species of conveyance. There was a terrible storm last night, followed by heavy rains. The citizens beyond Clinton report that the enemy are burning every dwelling they pass. A fight here is hourly looked for.

JACKSON, Sunday, July 12.

The conduct of COBB's Kentucky battery and the Washington artillery is spoken of highly by the Commanding General in the affair this morning; also, STOVALL's Florida brigade.

The banners captured are those of the Twenty-eighth, Forty-first and Fifty-third Illinois regiments.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE sent an infirmary corps to bring off the enemy's wounded; their sharpshooters fired on them. BRECKINRIDGE ordered the corps to the rear. Their wounded and dead are still lying in front of our works.

The enemy's loss in the charge of Sunday was fully 1,000.

Col. HARRY MAURY, of the Thirty-second Alabama, was severely wounded.

A Yankee Colonel, two Majors, and a number of officers were captured.

JACKSON, Monday, July 13.

It rained hard last night. It is cloudy this morning, and there has been but little firing on either side.

The enemy has six batteries in position, plainly visible from the State House.

Our troops are much elated since the success of yesterday.

Nothing of importance has transpired to-day. The status is unchanged.

The Vicksburgh prisoners will be at Brandon to-morrow. Supplies have been sent there for them.

COBB's battery lost nine men in the action yesterday.

JACKSON, July 14, *via* MOBILE, July 15.

Gen. JOHNSTON sent a flag of truce to-day to Gen. GRANT, asking permission to bury the Yankee dead in front of our works. GRANT asked permission to send assistance, in order to recognize the dead, which was refused. The first terms were agreed to. Our troops have been engaged all the afternoon in burying them.

The exact number is not yet ascertained, but Yankee officers in charge of the flag of truce admit a loss of four or five hundred.

Among their killed and wounded are Col. EARL, Lieut.-Col. LONG, Capt. HALL, Forty-first Illinois; Lieuts. SMITH and MCMASTER, Fifty-third Illinois; and Lieut. ABERNATHY, Third Iowa.

Among our officers are Maj. LAMB, Twenty-fourth Georgia, killed; Lieut. C. C. BEADEN, Nineteenth Louisiana; T. L. RUST, Fourth Florida; B. A. JAMES, COBB's Kentucky battery, wounded.

The time specified passed before the burying was finished.

JACKSON, Tuesday, July 14.

No change has taken place in the condition of affairs since yesterday.

Gen. PEMBERTON and Staff arrived here last night. An officer who came with them says that he met Gen. OSTERHAUS' body going to Vicksburgh. He was killed by a cannon ball on the 12th.

Heavy skirmishing still continues.

Several houses were demolished yesterday by the enemy's shell.

JACKSON, Wednesday, July 15.

Another day has passed without any new development. The enemy has been firing incessantly, and has been shelling the city all the evening. Another division of BURNSIDE's command reached GRANT this evening.

JACKSON, Thursday, July 16.

The enemy kept up a heavy shelling all night. One shell passed through Gen. JOHNSTON's quarters without injuring any one.

GRANT was reinforced yesterday evening by one division of Gen. BURNSIDE's command.

We buried one hundred and fifty-three of the enemy yesterday.

The Vicksburgh prisoners have arrived at Brandon.

There is still no prospect of a general engagement; but heavy infantry and artillery skirmishing continues.

JACKSON, Thursday, July 16.

The enemy made a heavy demonstration [illegible] our right and centre this afternoon; but WALKER's and LORING's divisions repulsed them handsomely. The artillery fire was incessant, and our batteries replied gun for gun. The enemy sought shelter in the woods.

Heavy reinforcements for GRANT continue arriving, who are pressed on our right for the purpose of crossing Pearl River above and flanking us. The enemy are planting siege guns on their redoubts. It is supposed that to-morrow the remainder of Jackson will be burned.

JACKSON, Thursday, July 16.

An entire block in this city was destroyed by the enemy's shells yesterday. Not a gun has been fired by the enemy this morning. Various conjectures are indulged in regard to their silence, but well informed persons think they are trying to flank us on the right, as their cavalry made an attempt to cross four miles above last night. Capt. FERGUSON, of the South Carolina battery, was mortally wounded yesterday by the enemy's sharpshooters.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURGH.

The Southern papers make a point of the fact, which they assert with decided emphasis, that Vicksburgh surrendered on July 3, instead of July 4. Perhaps they will change their minds when the official correspondence reaches them. From the Jackson (Miss.) correspondent of the Mobile papers, we have the following accounts:

"I have conversed with some of the officers who have come out, and they say that when the men rose from the trenches, where they had been for *thirty-eight days, without ever being relieved*, and marched out to stack their arms, one-third of them reeled and staggered like drunken men from famine and exhaustion, and many of them fell to the ground unable to rise again; but when the guns were stacked, and the color-bearers marched up to lay their tattered and worn banners upon the stacks, then, and not till then, did they seem to know and feel that all they had struggled and suffered for for many long and dreary days and weeks was lost. All had been in vain, and men with famine written upon their faces, to which was now added despair, turned away and wept like children at the sight of the banners they had followed so long and so well, doomed never again to flutter above them, the ensign of freedom and hatred of tyranny.

Gen. Johnston had reached the Big Black, and would have crossed at daylight on Monday morning, but at 10 o'clock Sunday night he received information that Vicksburgh had fallen, and that GRANT was on the opposite bank to dispute the passage of the river. He immediately fell back to ——, closely pursued by SHERMAN's corps, who were constantly skirmishing with our cavalry.

It was not until late on Monday night that the news of the capitulation reached Gen. JOHNSTON, then in bivouac on the Big Black. *Had Grant been the enterprising General he has the credit for, it was in his power, easily, to have flanked Johnston, and thrown himself between him and Jackson. Had he done so, Johnston's army would have been cut off and lost. It was to prevent this that the latter made a forced march to Jackson. Grant's slow movement enabled him to reach the position and rest two days before the enemy arrived.*

Can Gen. JOHNSTON hold the position? It is the opinion of some officers who know the ground that he can. On the other hand, it is a matter almost of life and death to the enemy to take it. As at the battle of Perryville, he is fighting for water; and if he is repulsed, and is forced to retire over the road which he came, it is difficult to perceive how he can escape perishing. Let us hope for the best, and pray God to vouchsafe us a victory at so important a point. It does not yet appear whether GRANT is in person before Jackson, nor in what force the enemy are. Perhaps before these lines are in print all these points will be cleared up.

An officer down the Mobile and Ohio Road reports that twenty transports, with a portion of GRANT's troops, went up the Mississippi after the fall of Vicksburgh.

Last Friday evening, while a Texas regiment at Jackson was on its way to take the place of a regiment doing outpost duty, one of GRANT's masked batteries of four pieces was opened on it. *Within a few minutes about a hundred and forty were killed and wounded. The Texans were so incensed that they rushed pell mell toward the enemy and captured the battery and fifteen of the gunners, and having no horses fit for the duty, they harnessed themselves to the cannon and brought them safely into our lines.* This is the sort of men that JOHNSTON has under his command. They may be starved, but not whipped.

The wildest excitement exists among the citizens, who are flying from the enemy. Numbers of them are leaving everything behind at the mercy of the enemy. The streets of Jackson are filled with stock and negroes, being sent off from danger, whilst the planters' families are, many of them, huddled together in of carts and every species of conveyance.

The *Mississippian* office has boxed up and gone to the interior. The speculators are frantic at the loss of hundreds of bales of cotton and hogsheads of sugar, left to the enemy, instead of being dealt out at four hundred prices to the families of the soldiers."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the Savannah News, July 9.

The telegraph brings us the sad confirmation of our worst fears for the fate of gallant Vicksburgh. After all the sacrifices of life, after all the sufferings and privations of her citizens, and the unsurpassed heroism of her gallant defenders, she has been compelled to succumb to the vandal invader. *We confess that, while we feared for the safety of Vicksburgh, we were unprepared for the astounding announcement of her fall without one blow having been struck for the relief of the heroic garrison who had so long bid defiance to her besiegers.* We are in no vein to comment on this great disaster. *No one will fail to deplore its occurrence or appreciate its magnitude.* With the meagre information in our possession, it is idle to speculate in regard to the causes which have led to this most deplorable result. Blame will attach somewhere, but we prefer to leave others to designate on whose shoulder it should fall. The immediate effect of this disaster to our arms is disclosed in the telegraphs which we publish this morning. But may we not hope that all is not lost in Mississippi, and that the genius of our Generals and the valor of our soldiers will yet retrieve the fortunes of our cause in that section of the Confederacy? It is to be hoped that the fall of Vicksburgh, with the consequent overrunning and devastation by the vandal invader of the rich valley of which it was the source and commercial centre, *will stimulate our people of every Confederate State to extraordinary exertions to protect themselves from a similar fate.*

What the effect of this reverse will be, it is difficult to foresee. What our armies may accomplish depends, under Providence, on the support which they may receive from the people in defence of whose liberties and homes they are fighting. We have able Generals and brave soldiers in the field, but they are contending with overwhelming numbers. It is madness to expect impossibilities of them. Life, liberty, honor, home, property, everything is at stake, and unless our people are prepared to surrender all, and become the slaves of an infamous despotism, they must come up now *en masse*, in the crisis of the struggle *and give effective physical support to our almost decimated armies.*

The proposition of the fall of Vicksburgh, says the Mobile *Advertiser*, being absolute, it is now plain that it has fallen with the least possible harm to us. If it had held out only twenty-four hours longer, JOHNSTON's army would, without any doubt, have been cut to pieces. JOHNSTON was on the Big Black, and on Saturday night his army bivouacked, with orders to move on GRANT's entrenchments at 2 o'clock in the morning. Before the hour arrived, the news of PEMBERTON's capitulation was received. From what has been learned of GRANT's position, it is now known that if JOHNSTON's force had been double and trebled, it could never have got through the works of GRANT. The country for miles was defended by felled timber; every gorge and ravine a fortified work, bristling with cannon, and converted into a slaughter pen. We are credibly informed that it took some of our paroled officers at Vicksburgh fifteen hours to ride fifteen miles through the felled timber and around the excavations and embankments made by the enemy.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

The Confederacy has seen darker days and emerged from them. It is not dark enough to justify it to the prudence of those who are ready to submit, and anxious for peace and the security of their property on the basis of submission, to *show their hands yet.* There have been some signs of this white-feather fluttering during the few past gloomy days. Let us warn them that it is base to feel and dangerous to be premature in the utterance of such sentiments. The land has made too many sacrifices for its freedom to falter at the last hour. The timid and faithless must not be allowed to fetter the footsteps of the revolution. It must roll on to triumph, although its wheels have to roll over them and their fortunes.

RUNAWAYS.

Gen. JACKSON advertises in the *Mississippian* 241 members of the Fourth Mississippi cavalry as "having disgraced themselves by basely and cowardly deserting their posts, at a time when their services were most needed." Among them are eighteen non-commissioned officers and two Lieutenants.

THE DEFENCE OF MOBILE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

GRANT will find Mobile well fortified when he reaches there, if he ever does. The city is stripping for the impending conflict at her gates. Gen. MAURY has issued the following address to the citizens:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
MOBILE, ALA., July 8, 1863.

To the Citizens of Mobile and its Vicinity:

The calamity which has befallen our arms at Vicksburgh has a peculiar significance for you. *Mobile may be attacked within a very short time, and we must make every preparation for its successful defence.*

All able-bodied men within the limits of the city and county must at once organize into companies, and report for duty in defence of this position. Owners of able-bodied slaves are urged to send them immediately to work on the fortifications.

Brig.-Gen. SLAUGHTER will receive the reports of the companies which may be organized, have arms issued to such as have none, give orders for their instruction, and assign them to their stations.

Reports of slaves for labor on the defences may be made to Brig.-Gen. LEADBETTER, who has made arrangements for their good treatment while in his employ.

DABNEY H. MAURY, Major-General.

We take the following paragraphs from the past orders of Gen. MAURY:

"Conscript officers are informed that, under a recent decision of the Confederate Judge of this District, *persons having domicil here are subject to conscription into the Confederate service, even though they may have taken the oath as aliens.*

Major E. H. CUMMINS, Assistant Inspector-General, is assigned, temporarily, to the duty of Provost-Marshal of Mobile."

HOW THE REBELS KEEP UP THEIR COURAGE—THEY CAPTURE NEW-ORLEANS.

We give the following from the Atlanta (Ga.) *Appeal* of July 6, to show how the rebels keep up their courage:

"Col. CLAIBORNE, of the army, who passed through this place last evening direct from Mobile, reports New-Orleans as having been recaptured by Gen. DICK TAYLOR, and that Gen. MAGRUDER *was pushing on to Fort Jackson, which was garrisoned by three hundred negroes*, and which it was supposed would fall an easy conquest before our arms.

We are inclined to give credence to this report, for the reason that by our last dispatches, Gen. TAYLOR is represented to have captured an important point, ten miles north of the City, on the New-Orleans and Great Northern Railroad, and heavy firing was soon after heard in the direction of and nearer to the city. If the news shall prove true it will send a thrill of joy throughout the Confederacy, and effectually put a check upon the future operations of BANKS in Louisiana. We may probably receive further intelligence before going to press.

Since writing the above, we have received the Knoxville *Register* of the 4th, which says:

'A number of private dispatches were received last night from Jackson, stating that New-Orleans had been captured by our forces under Gens. MAGRUDER and TAYLOR.

The news was brought to Jackson, it is said, by Lieut. SCOTT, C. S. A. One story is that our troops crossed the river at Gen. TAYLOR's plantation, above New-Orleans, and *perhaps used three large steamers he had previously captured at Plaquemine for that purpose.*

The news is of the first importance, and is calculated to change the whole aspect of the Western campaign, provided it be true.

It is a little singular that neither the agent of the Associated Press at Jackson, nor our own special reporter at that place, have telegraphed a word about it. We hear that the news has been officially received here, but the hour is too late to verify the report.'"

The *Tribune* of the same date has a dispatch referring to the report given by Lieut. SCOTT, as follows:

JACKSON, Friday, July 3.

Lieut. SCOTT, of the artillery, has arrived here. He left New-Orleans on Tuesday, and confirms the previous reports of the taking of Kenner.

He says that Gen. TAYLOR crossed the river at his own plantation.

Gen. MAGRUDER had captured 7,000 negroes at Brashear City and sent them to Texas. He was on his way below to take one of the forts, which was occupied by only 300 negroes, and he would then act with Gen. TAYLOR against New-Orleans.

Lieut. Scott says he has no doubt but that New-Orleans is now in the hands of the Confederates, as there were only four or five hundred troops there.

He says he saw the Confederate flag flying at Kenner and below.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The following is from the Huntsville (Ala.) correspondence (June 28) of the *Register and Advertiser*:

"Our forces in Middle Tennessee, under Gen. BRAGG, have fallen back from the position which they occupied in front of Shelbyville and Wartrace, to their old stronghold at Tullahoma. This was accomplished on Friday and Saturday, and was consequent upon the occupation of Hoover's and Liberty Gaps in our front by the enemy, who had invested them with such a large force as to render their dislodgement a bloody and difficult task, which the commanding General has seen fit to avoid. These gaps were, as the names indicate, passes through the mountain, and each was occupied by a brigade—the former of Arkansas troops, under Brig.-Gen. LIDDELL, and the latter by Tennesseeans, under Brig.-Gen. BROWN. It was supposed that, aided by the natural strength of the positions, these forces were sufficient to keep every advance of the enemy at bay until sufficient aid could arrive, and it was generally believed to be the intention upon the part of our leaders to have held these points, or at least not to have abandoned them without a sanguinary struggle. However, on Tuesday or Wednesday the enemy advanced upon the positions with overwhelming numbers, several brigades being opposed to our two, and after a struggle for possession, in which we lost two hundred men, our forces withdrew from the contest, relinquishing the gaps to ROSECRANS' forces.

These mountain passes were in advance of our lines, which, from three miles north of Shelbyville, extended along a strong natural position at the head of a line of hills, aided very considerably by earthworks extending beyond Wartrace, taking in a line of ten miles of defensive position. From the work which had been expended upon the fortifications of this line, the pains taken to render the troops familiar with it, and its natural strength, I doubt if any man in the army, unaware of the plan of the commanding General, let the thought cross his mind for an instant that the forces would be withdrawn, without a severe contest, even to defend the superior position at Tullahoma. Yet this was done. It would seem to have been the intention of Gen. BRAGG to have occupied this advance position merely for the purpose of deceiving the enemy. It suggests itself at once that a position extending from right to left a distance of ten miles requires too great a scattering of forces, and the nature of the country, at least in appearance, forbade a rapid concentration of forces at any one point. These are, perhaps, the objections which forced themselves upon our General, and caused the line to be abandoned for the old one south of the Duck River, where our troops have all retired.

If the enemy continues to advance, (and he comes in such large forces, and holds each position so steadily that he forces the opinion that he means battle,) the contest will commence on the south bank of Duck River, known as the hills of Normandy, several miles beyond the position at Tullahoma. He will then have to fight his way gradually, meeting with a stubborn resistance, to our line proper and fortified position, where the battle of Tullahoma must be fought. It is scarcely probable we will be driven from that position, but, in such an event, it is fortunately by no means the last one of strength which can be relied upon for defensive purposes. In a former letter I assured you of the fact that ROSECRANS had received large accessions to his forces, and this advance upon his part confirms the statement.

RETREAT OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the Atlanta Intelligencer.

CHATTANOOGA, July 6—P. M.

The retrograde movement of BRAGG's army has been completed without serious loss.

All the wagons and artillery were brought out safely.

The retreat was conducted with perfect order and discipline.

On the 1st WHARTON's cavalry held NEGLEY's division in check on the north side of Elk River, near Bethpage Bridge.

The Eleventh Texans distinguished themselves. The enemy were driven back with great loss.

On the 2d WHARTON again engaged the enemy on the south side of Elk River. The enemy concentrated their artillery, but were driven back with terrible slaughter.

Col. WEBB, of the Fifty-first Alabama, was mortally wounded.

The same evening Gen. MARTIN most gallantly charged the enemy, supported by WHARTON, driving him back with loss.

On the 4th WARTON again drove back the enemy at University Place, on the top of the mountain.

The Eighth Texas charged the enemy three times, the enemy falling back each time, losing the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Kentucky Federal cavalry, and a large number of officers and men. Our loss is slight.

The enemy, after being defeated, fell back to Cowans, and celebrated the "glorious Fourth" with salvos of artillery.

Our army crossed the river safely last night, blowing up two spans of the brigde.

A FIGHT ON THE OUACHITA.

The *Register* says the following is an extract of a private letter from Col. LOGAN:

"I suppose you heard that we had the pleasure of signally defeating the enemy on the 10th and 11th ult., in an attempt they made to reduce the fort and pass up the Ouachita above us, with four of their best gunboats. They had the impudence to send up a flag-of-truce boat before the two days' fighting, with the demand from the Commodore (WOODFORD) of the 'unconditional surrender of our fort and its surroundings,' (alluding to the town of Harrisonburgh, Catahoula Parish,) and further stating, that 'in case the demand was not complied with he would allow one hour only for the removal of the women and children.' In accordance with my instructions my deputation replied that 'I would hold the fort forever, and that the women and children had been already removed.' With a loss of thirteen men and great damage to their boats, they discovered that we made good our promise.

Our loss was but one killed (Lieut. CARTER,) and one wounded."

FROM ARKANSAS.

The Little Rock *True Democrat*, of June 17, says: "From the West, we learn that 5,000 Federals arrived at Cassville on the evening of the 8th, with their artillery, to reinforce PHILLIPS. STAND WATIE is above Maysville, going to the neutral land, where there are about 500 negroes camped. Col. MONROE has crossed back to this side of the river."

THE RETREAT OF GEN. LEE.

WHY THE MOVEMENT WAS MADE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

From a gentleman who came down on the Central train last night, we gather the following particulars of affairs in the lower Valley:

On Monday evening it was ascertained that *the enemy were crossing the Potomac in heavy force, at a number of different fords between Williamsport, where the right of our army rested, and Edward's Ferry, near Leesburgh.* During the afternoon of Monday a portion of their forces which had crossed at Harper's Ferry, engaged the Twelfth Virginia cavalry at Halltown, four miles from the river. In this engagement Col. A. W. HARMAN, who commanded the Twelfth, was severely wounded. Finding themselves opposed by a vastly superior force, the regiment fell back, and the enemy advanced as far, and occupied Charlestown that night.

At the same time, a heavy column of the enemy crossed the river at Shepherdstown, twelve miles above Harper's Ferry, and another column at Point of Rocks, nine miles below. It is also reported that a considerable force was thrown across the river at Edward's Ferry.

On learning that the enemy were thus attempting to gain his rear, Gen. Lee at once commenced the passage of the river at Williamsport and Falling Waters, and throughout the entire night of Monday his army was engaged in crossing the Potomac, still somewhat swollen by the recent rains. Early the next morning, the last of our troops reached the Virginia shore and moved on in the direction of Winchester. The last heard from our army it was in line of battle at Bunker Hill, midway between Winchester and Martinsburgh.

COMMENTS ON THE MOVEMENT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

Opinions are various with regard to the motives which induced Gen. LEE to withdraw his army to the Virginia side of the Potomac. All seem, however, to agree that the movement was proper, under the circumstances, whatever they might be, being guided in their opinions entirely by the profound confidence which they repose in the commander's professional skill, and his well known prudence and discretion. We shall not hazard a conjecture on the subject, *although the long-continued flood in the Potomac, and the absolute necessity of preserving his communication with Virginia, furnish ample reasons for the movement, without attributing it to a defeat.*

There are persons who think, and have thought from the first, that the invasion of Pennsylvania was *a rash and dangerous experiment, which there was no justification for having undertaken.* We are not one of those. On the contrary, we believe, when the secret history of this war shall have been published, *the conduct of the General will be amply justified by circumstances of which we are now, and must for a generation remain, completely ignorant.* As for the effect of the invasion, that is a question open, even now, to discussion. Various are the opinions upon the subject. One party maintains with great warmth that it has been altogether, and without mitigation, injurious to our cause; another that it has neither advanced nor retarded its progress; a third that it has been productive only of benefit. We agree with neither of these parties. We conceive that like most other events in this world, it has been productive both of good and evil, though we are disposed to think that the *good* more than balances the evil.

That it has had the immediate effect of stimulating the war passions of the North, and enabling Lincoln with the more ease to recruit his shattered ranks, can hardly be denied. But it must be recollected that this was the consequence not of the expedition itself, but of the withdrawal of the troops, and has not, therefore, the slightest bearing upon the wisdom of the measure. Had Gen. LEE destroyed the army of MEADE, as there was every reason to hope, we should then have seen how fatal was the blow he had struck. The wisdom of a measure is not always to be judged by its success. We must look to the design, and see what would have been the consequences had it succeeded. In this case we may judge what they would have been by the abject terror with which the Yankees were struck when they found their country invaded. *Had Gen. Lee destroyed the army of Meade—and this is what he aimed and expected to do—he would have held in his hands the issues of war and peace.*

He failed to accomplish his object; but failure in the execution implies no want of judgment in the conception, unless the means should be ridiculously small. They were not so in this case. *Gen. Lee believed them to be ample.*

But this expedition has been of service in these respects. It relieved an impoverished country from the burden of supporting a large army. *It gave us enormous supplies to be used hereafter.* It enabled us to live on the enemy, and to make war—for a time at least—support war. Above all, it has taught the Yankees that they, as well as we, are open to invasion. In the exultation of the moment they may forget this; but when that exultation has subsided, they will be sure to remember it. *The dread of seeing repeated on their own territory the scenes which their plunderers have enacted on ours, will operate more powerfully in disposing their minds to peace than any number of battles lost within the boundaries of the Confederate States.*

THE RIOTS IN THIS CITY.

HOW THE NEWS IS RECEIVED IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

We have some intelligence from the North, this morning, *far more welcome, and much more important than foreign intervention. The peace meetings in New-York, so bitterly ridiculed by the unthinking—those safe parallels by which the anti-war people of the North were working into open resistance to Lincoln's Government—have borne their fruit.* The white flag has been suddenly lowered, and the red battle flag now waves in New-York over streets wet with the gore of LINCOLN's hated minions. This grand movement in New-York is but the precursor of a series of similar outbreaks. Already have riots followed in Hartford, Conn., and Newark, N. J., and in a few days we shall hear from the West. These demonstrations may, and doubtless will, be put down by the iron hand of the military, *but there will be no enforcement of the draft after quiet is restored.* These people have elected to die in the streets rather than submit to the hateful tyranny of LINCOLN, and have proved themselves in earnest by pouring out their blood. *They have shown a spirit which Lincoln, too glad to see subside, will never again rouse.* Already he is cowering before it, and telegraphs to Gov. SEYMOUR that the draft will be suspended in New-York. When he shall have had time to fill the City with troops this promise may not be respected; *but he cannot fill all, or even a half dozen, of the large cities at the North with sufficient force to enforce the Conscription. He has not the men to spare, and we may very safely conclude that the days as well as the soldiers of the Federal army are numbered.* There will be no addition to its strength, and it is confessed on all hands that the present Yankee force under arms can never begin to subdue the Confederacy. *Let us have more of these outpourings—a few more great cities on the mourners' bench—some more gutting and sacking of houses, and hanging and mutilating of men. It saves the Confederate troops a deal of marching and fighting, and lops off many a dreary month of this war. The sacking and burning has been heretofore at the South. Our compliments to our Northern "brethren," and may they enjoy their turn.*

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 18.

Riot, murder and conflagration have begun in New-York. It is a world's wonder that this good work did not commence long ago; and this excellent outbreak may be the opening scene of the inevitable revolution which is to tear to pieces that most rotten society, and leave the Northern half of the old American Union a desert of blood-soaked ashes. We bid it good speed.

But all this may have little or no effect on the war, at least for a long time. Let us not deceive ourselves, for internal revolution and even utter ruin in a nation by no means weakens it for foreign aggression, of which revolutionary France is a notable example. The news is cheering to us, indeed, because it portends the breaking down of the whole structure of Yankee society. Yet the process may be long; and, in the meantime, the desperate energy of their war for conquest of the Confederacy may grow more furious for a season.

No matter; we can, at least, now see to the end of it. This one insurrection may be suppressed for the moment, but it will be the parent of other and still worse convulsions. We have but to persevere in our determined resistance, gird ourselves to the task of winning our independence more sternly than ever, yet a little while, and we shall see the giant, but hollow bulk of the Yankee nation bursting into fragments, and rushing down into perdition in flames and blood. Amen.

THE ATLANTA AND HER CREW.

From the Savannah News, July 9.

Yesterday morning a number of the crew of the *Atlanta* returned to this city. Among them are several of the wounded. From Mr. THOMAS VEITCH, one of the wounded sailors, we learn that all the crew, except the officers, were exchanged immediately, and sent to Richmond. The officers were sent to Fort Lafayette, where they now are. Some thirty of the crew took the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government, giving as a reason that their families and friends reside at the North. The remainder of the crew came South, and many of them have already joined the Confederate army, some at Richmond, and others at different points.

The account of the battle and surrender, as given by Mr. VEITCH, differs but little from what we have already published. The first shot entered the *Atlanta's* starboard side, causing splinters to fly in every direction, and wounding ten marines and Lieut. THURSTON. The second shot struck the pilot-house, wounding Mr. HERNANDEZ and Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. H. is but slightly hurt in the back, and Mr. A. had his left arm broken, and a slight wound in the head, but not very serious.

We learn that Capt. WEBB was on the outside of his ship during the battle, and exposed himself very much. The crew were all in good spirits, and entertained the hope of a successful contest. Upon nearing the *Weehawken*, Capt. WEBB asked the pilots if there was water enough for the *Atlanta* to make a dash at her. He was informed that there was, and he then ordered all steam up, in order to run into her, and blow her up with his torpedo. In a few moments after she had got under full steam, she brought to upon a sand bank and careened over, which rendered her guns useless, and placed the *Atlanta* at the mercy of her two antagonists at short range.

In this position Capt. WEBB found it useless to contend with the enemy, and informed his crew that his only course was to surrender the ship in order to save life. The officers and crew were then placed on board the *Weehawken* and sent to Port Royal, where they remained four days. At this place they were well treated, and the wounded properly cared for. From Port Royal they proceeded to Norfolk, where they remained some days, and did not fare very well. They were then sent to City Point and exchanged.

The following are the wounded: Corporal DUNLOP, of the Marines, leg broken; PATRICK MONIHAN, leg broken; —— SCHILES, left arm off; —— SKELTON, splinter wound in knee; Corporal WELSH, in leg; —— POSTINS, in leg; THOS. VEITCH, two bones broken in right hand; Corporal BRENNAN, splinter in leg; DANIEL RIORDON, splinter in both legs; —— ANDREWS, splinter in one leg; JAMES HUDDLESON, a boy, splinter in one leg; and several others whose names are not remembered. Lieut. WRAGG was but slightly hurt with a splinter in his forehead.

Two negroes, CHARLES and WILLIAM, belonging to Mr. P. RYAN, of this city, returned with the crew. They represented themselves to the Yankees as being free. Three other negroes—MOSES, SOLOMON and WESLEY—took the Lincoln oath and remained North.

The crew state that they received every attention from Capt. RODGERS, of the *Weehawken*, who informed them that their private baggage should not be disturbed. He only required the arms to be surrendered.

THE PERILS OF BLOCKADE RUNNING.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL MAKES HIS DEBUT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

That the way of the transgressor is hard is evident to all from the trouble which two blockaders—both intelligent young men—have had to undergo within a few days past. Yesterday PETER H. MORGAN, a blockade runner, was before the Mayor, on the oath of JOSIAH H. FARR, also a blockader, charged with taking and appropriating to his own use a carpet-sack filled with blockade goods, which sack had been intrusted to FARR by CAMILLE COTTER, also a blockader. From the evidence elicited, it appears that COTTER, while in Maryland, placed in the care of FARR a carpet-sack of goods to be brought South, FARR being a successful "runner" and a trustworthy man. FARR, it seems, had chartered a vessel, and allowed MORGAN to ship goods on it, which vessel was seized by the Federal agents in Washington. FARR then made up blockade packages and deposited them in Maryland for safe keeping—MORGAN knowing where they were and all about them. The next thing heard of the sack and goods in question, they had been brought to Richmond, entered in an auction house, and ordered to be sold to the credit of JAMES FARR—the prisoner drawing the money for the goods when sold, but professing his readiness to pay it over to FARR at any moment. FARR, it seems, gave MORGAN no authority to get his goods and bring them over. MORGAN gave as a reason for doing so that he supposed FARR had been captured by the Yankees; that finding the sack and a letter-bag in the hands of another party, he took possession of them, and, as a friendly act, made sale of the goods, in order that FARR might realize their value.

Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL and A. J. CRANE, Esq., appeared for the accused. After exhibiting the return of sales, which were made out in the name of JAMES FARR, and proving the good character of their client, they took the ground that no offence had been committed, as no concealment had been made of the goods, they having been sold for Mr. FARR, to whom the process of sale would be paid at any moment. After denying the larceny, they contended that no identification of the goods had taken place, and that even if a larceny had been perpetrated, it had been completed in the United States, and could not follow into the Confederacy, inasmuch as the two powers were at war.

The Mayor concurred in the opinion that the Court could not take jurisdiction of a felony committed in a foreign country, but stated that the evidence in this case showed no felonious intent on the part of the prisoner, and that he, therefore, felt bound to order his discharge.

LIABILITY OF ALIENS.

From the Mobile Tribune.

The decision of Judge JONES in the Confederate States Court respecting the liability of aliens, is regarded as one of the most important decisions that have yet been given, and will have a wonderful effect in bringing about a change in matters generally. For there is any quantity of these people who have resided in this city, married here, and have been doing business for years, and since the war have sworn that they never intended to become citizens, and were granted exemptions on this oath—men who are now engaged in every branch of speculation, and doing more to depreciate our currency than any other class in the community. We are told that there are hundreds in the interior who travel from towns to farms, buying up all the produce they can get hold of, shipping it to the cities on speculation, which is partly the excuse for the exorbitant prices we have been paying all Winter. Now that the Judge has declared them liable to conscription, the country will probably be rid of them, so far as their "business" qualification are concerned at least.

THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

In the recent election the majority of Gen. SMITH over his highest competitor, by official count, turns out to be 4,087. PRICE's majority for Lieutenant-Governor is 6,696. The official vote is required by the Constitution to be ascertained by the General Assembly, and will be announced at its next session.

JAMES RIVER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

The two Yankee gunboats which came up James River Wednesday, went down again Thursday to City Point, where they now lie with the rest of the fleet. Our pickets are now within three miles of Portsmouth, Va. Nearly all the troops have been removed from Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and Old Point. About 15,000 negroes are now in Portsmouth.

PUTTING ON THE SCREWS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, July 7.

The Legislature passed the militia bill to-day to call out all men between the ages of 18 and 50 for home defence, for the term of three months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Gen. T. J. JACKSON, and her little daughter, have been constituted life members of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church.

Brig.-Gen. PAUL J. SEMMES, of Georgia, wounded at Gettysburgh, is dead.

Brig.-Gen. (Governor) WM. SMITH, of Virginia, has resigned his commission.

GEN. BLUNT'S EXPEDITION.

The Approach to Fort Gibson—A Rapid March—Skirmish with Gen. Cooper—Situation and Prospects.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.

CABIN CREEK, FIFTY MILES NORTH OF FORT GIBSON,
FRIDAY, July 10, 1863.

Arrived here about noon to-day. We expected to meet the rebs, as we saw troops coming out of the timber before we reached here. They proved to be the escort of a Union train returning from Fort Gibson to Fort Scott. When the old man (BLUNT) heard of an enemy being in the brush, he seemed to be a new man. He was all alive, active, enthusiastic, and ready for the work. I really believe BLUNT with ten men would fight a thousand rebels before he would retreat.

A week ago the troops guarding a train from Fort Scott had a fight with Gen. COOPER and Col. STAND WAITIE. The rebs numbered one thousand men—two hundred Texans and eight hundred Indians. As far as I can learn, the fighting was between Capt. STEWART's Company, Ninth Kansas, the Colorado Third and Third Wisconsin, on our side, and the Texans on the other. STEWART's company routed the Texans in a fair charge, losing one killed and fifteen wounded.

The loyal Indians, commanded by Col. FOREMAN, (who, all say, acted bravely,) were ordered by him to cross the river. Immediately the Indians on both sides disappeared in the brush. Not one of them was killed or wounded, and not one was seen again on the ground. This skirmish settles the fact, if it needed confirmation, that Indians won't stand in a fair stand up fight.

All reports from the lower country are to the effect that we have to rely mainly upon the colored soldiers. An Irish Democrat, an officer in the Third Wisconsin cavalry, told me: "I never believed in niggers before, but by Jasus, they are hell for fighting."

Gen. BLUNT means to beat GRIERSON, KILPATRICK and PLEASANTON in the raiding business, and it is not improbable that we shall reach the Gulf of Mexico.

The Arkansas is very high now, and it may be five days before we can cross it, but you may just as well announce now that he has done so. We shall reach Fort Gibson by to-morrow-night.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mulready, the Artist.

The European news telegraphed from Halifax conveys information of the death of WILLIAM MULREADY, the celebrated painter. Mr. MULREADY was born at Ennis, in Ireland, in 1786, and very early gave evidence of his talent as an artist. When fourteen years of age he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, and some of his first pieces were of greater pretension than those with which his name is now generally associated. Pictures of this ambitious sort, however, soon gave place to others of more modest size and merit, and still more modest subject. Although most of these studies—productions of a youth of twenty—were comparatively unnoticed at the time of their original exhibition, when again placed before the public, thirty years later, they excited general admiration. In 1815, one of his pieces, "Idle Boys," secured his election as Associate of the Royal Academy, and in the following year as R. A.—a rapidity of promotion very unusual. His pictures are remarkable for humor and graphic telling of the story, and in subject are mainly of the "domestic" class. As a painter he was perfect in his art—distinguished for luminous splendor of color, for delicacy and completion of drawing, and for what artists term breadth of manner, showing that it was choice, not necessity, that confined him to small canvasses. In 1840 he illustrated the *Vicar of Wakefield* with twenty designs, and from this source have since been derived many of his finest pictures—"The Whistonian Controversy," "Choosing the Wedding Gown," "Burchell and Sophia," &c. From his perfect command of the language of his art, MULREADY's careful sketches for his pictures, whether in outline or in color, will always have a rare value. His Academy studies from "life" are also unique for truth, power of drawing and fine coloring, although only executed in red and black chalk. In 1848 an exhibition of his works was formed at the Society of Arts, which was highly appreciated by the lovers of art, and since that date he has given nothing of importance to the public.

Some of our evening cotemporaries announce the death of WILLIAM CHARLES MACREADY, the distinguished English tragedian. This is an error, doubtless arising from the similarity of his name to that of the deceased painter.

—The people of Manchester, Eng., assert that the rebel cavalry officer, Gen. Stuart, is no other than Lord Vane Tempest.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes as follows:

From the 4th of July to the 7th of that month nothing of special interest took place, save the movement of the great Gen. Sherman, with an army of not less than 45,000 men, in the direction of the Big Black River. There it was expected Gen. Sherman would find the rebel Gen. Joe Johnston, and, as a natural consequence, do toward his forces what the army of the Tennessee has never failed to accomplish, capture or rout them, and occupy the country belonging to the United States of America.

Johnston, as fate would have it, was waiting anxiously for Gen. Sherman to advance. His plans had been carefully considered, and he was prepared to meet and check the onward movement of the Federal army. Two things he had not taken into consideration—the General he had to oppose, and the kind of soldiers he had to fight. The engagement hardly arose to the dignity of a battle. The rebels ran. The story of the surrender of Vicksburgh was fresh in their memories. They were as much demoralized as if they had been cooped up in that town. Johnston failed to recover the advantage lost in the early part of the day. While the skirmishing was going on between Johnston and Gen. Sherman, Gen. Frank Blair marched to Jackson. The number of prisoners captured by those two Generals—Sherman and Blair—was between four and five thousand. Gen. Johnston was in command of 52,000 men in that engagement.

I am told by a gentleman who had a conversation with an officer who was engaged in that fight, that fully one-quarter of the men captured by the Federals deserted from the rebel ranks. Of the entire number taken, he was confident that not one-half would go back into the rebel army. They said they have been treated more like dogs than men. The same state of things exist in the Vicksburgh army. The most vigilant guard has to be kept to prevent the rebels from deserting. The depletion of the rebel army by desertion is large; hardly a day passes without the loss to the Confederate army of from fifty to one hundred men.

It may be interesting to a few of your readers to know that Major-Gen. John S. Bowen occupies precisely the same position in regard to the right of a State to secede as he did while an inhabitant of St. Louis. As an officer, the Federals pay him high compliments. I am informed by a Federal Colonel, who had a long conversation with Gen. Bowen, that he detested the generalship of Pemberton, and intimated at the same time that the Vicksburgh army had been sold to Gen. Grant by that officer. Gen. Bowen is in good health, but in low spirits. The defeat of Gen. Lee in Pennsylvania seemed to cause him to shudder as much as if the death of his best friend had been communicated to him. He was heard to exclaim, "My poor country! Great God, what a terrible fatality awaits you!" Gen. Bowen converses but little, and even then he has to feel confident he is talking to a gentleman and friend.

The last raid in the vicinity of Milliken's Bend did not turn out to be as serious an affair as was at first supposed. The rebels, when the *Ruth* came up the river, had captured about one hundred and fifty negroes and Judge Dent and family. The Judge, I understand, was cultivating a cotton plantation about three miles from Goodrich's Landing. I did not learn the name of the officer commanding the raiders.

I have not seen in print the names of the rebel Generals captured in Vicksburgh, hence I append them in the order of command:

Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Pemberton, Maj.-Gen. John S. Bowen, Maj.-Gen. Stephenson, Maj.-Gen. Forney, Maj.-Gen. M. L. Smith, Brig.-Gen. S. D. Lee, Brig.-Gen. Taylor, Brig.-Gen. Hibert, Brig.-Gen. Cumming, Brig.-Gen. Burton, Brig.-Gen. Sharp, Brig.-Gen. Harris, Brig.-Gen. Moore, Brig.-Gen. Baldwin, and Brig.-Gen. Vaughn.

I understand several of the officers above mentioned refuse to accept the parole, and will, consequently, be sent North as prisoners of war. The names of such officers are not to be made public at present. Quite a large number of soldiers are willing to take the oath of allegiance, but not so many as one would suppose after listening to the stories told about the number of rebels daily deserting.

The official report of Gen. Grant will state that the number of prisoners captured in Vicksburgh are 32,722, 236 pieces of artillery, including 27 siege guns, 15,000 Enfield rifles, besides those in the possession of the prisoners taken, (32,722,) and a large amount of ammunition.

Brig.-Gen. Logan occupies the town, his division being in the advance when the surrender took place. By his urbane deportment he has won the esteem of the inhabitants, who are fast coming to the conclusion that the Yankees are not the kind of people they were represented to be.

THE CONDITION OF ARKANSAS.

A prominent dry goods house in this City has received a letter from its agent in Cincinnati, from which the following is an extract:

"We have to-day had a customer from Arkansas, a loyal man, but unfortunately for us, he is unable to get a permit to trade. From him we learn some facts which give strength to our faith as regards the future of that State and of the South. He says there are now in this city, from Arkansas, ten men wanting to buy goods, and that if they had permits, they would purchase one-fourth of our entire stock. Prints he can sell at home for prices equal to $1 25 per yard in greenbacks; letter-paper at $60 per ream, and other goods in proportion. He says that there is no inconsiderable amount of gold in private hands there, and that his State is now subjugated, etc."

ANOTHER GUERRILLA LEADER KILLED.

From the St. Louis Evening News.

Joe Hart, the guerrilla leader, who has been killing and plundering in Andrew County, Missouri, recently, has at last met the fate he deserved. He was himself killed a few days since, as the following official report to Gen. Hall attests:

Headquarters, Chilicothe, Mo., July 14, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Hall:

General: I send you inclosed, per express, letters, papers, etc., captured from the notorious bushwhacker, Joe Hart, who was killed in this county yesterday by a detachment of militia from this county, under Lieut. Gibbs, Company K, Fourth Provisional regiment. Hart had with him, at the time, eight men. Lieut. Gibbs also captured five horses, some guns, revolvers, etc. My forces are still on the trail of the rest of the band. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN B. HALE, Col. Commanding.

BRAGG'S ARMY.

Demoralization of the Rebels.

An East Tennesseean of good family, a man of intelligence and superior information, who escaped from Bragg's army on its late retreat, and who is vouched for by the best authority in Nashville as a man of integrity, gives interesting information to the Nashville *Union*. He was conscripted some thirteen months ago, put in a Mississippi regiment, and carried off to Mobile, which is strongly fortified, being girdled with intrenchments for fifteen miles, a battery being placed every 350 yards. The embankment is four feet high and the ditch eight feet wide. The garrison was quite small, not over 2,000. He came from Mobile to Tullahoma about the 1st of May. Bragg had about 45,000 troops at Stones River, and about two months ago had his force increased to 60,000 troops. They are generally armed well, with Enfield rifles and Minié muskets. They are for the most part wretchedly clad, some being bareheaded, and many without shoes, or nearly so. There is no clothing in the Quartermaster's Department. The cavalry horses, especially Wheeler's, are wearing out very fast. This arm of their service is weakening rapidly. They have very few tents, and all these were abandoned in their retreat from Tullahoma. Bragg being fully satisfied that Rosecrans had reinforced Grant largely, was on the point of attacking him in his fortifications just previous to Rosecrans's advance. About three weeks ago, one-half of Hardee's corps was sent to reinforce Johnston, after changing their battle-flag.

There are large numbers of negroes in the employ of Bragg's army in the capacity of servants, cooks, teamsters, &c. Every mess has a negro cook. These negroes carry their masters' arms and baggage for them, and are otherwise employed during battle. There are between 5,000 and 6,000 Kentuckians in the army and about 11,000 Tennesseeans; of the latter about 2,500 are volunteers and the rest are conscripts. Great bitterness of feeling exists between the Alabamians and Kentuckians, and between the Tennesseeans and Mississippians. The Alabamians nickname the Kentuckians "Jay-birds," and the latter call the Alabamians "Yellow-hammers." This ill-feeling often leads to blows. Numbers of Kentuckians and Tennesseeans have been shot, gagged and otherwise maltreated by the officers for resenting the insults of the Alabama and Mississippi soldiers, until now these latter have their own way about everything, while the Tennesseeans and Kentuckians have learned that it is safest to pocket all affronts and insults. They are, of course, gloomy and unhappy. Bragg has no confidence in his Kentucky and Tennessee soldiers, believing that they will desert on the first opportunity. Consequently, when he retreated from Tullahoma, he put them in front. At least 10,000 of his soldiers will desert on the first opportunity. None of these soldiers have been furloughed for six months. After the battle of Stones River, Bragg and Breckinridge were both arrested by Gen. Johnston. Bragg was released by order of Jeff. Davis, but Breckinridge was not released until he started to Vicksburgh, a few weeks ago. Buckner is the most popular among the soldiers; they cheer him on parade, but let the others pass in silence. A short time ago, a soldier named Cleveland was arrested for desertion, and brought up before Bragg. He snatched up a musket, and fired at Bragg, cutting a tassel off his hat, and was immediately shot down.

Bragg executed three or four soldiers every Friday for various offences. He is abhorred by all the army. Breckinridge challenged him for libeling the Kentucky soldiers, but Bragg would not accept it. Breckinridge met him afterward, cursed him, and told him he would pull his nose if he thought he would resent it.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "The rebel Gen. Gardner, who commanded at Port Hudson and surrendered that post to Gen. Banks, is an old acquaintance of the citizens of this place. Very nearly all remember a tall, sandy-haired, pleasant-looking officer of the regular army, who was stationed here on recruiting duty some seven or eight years ago, and was then known as Capt. Gardner. He was quite popular, and deservedly, among those who knew him, for he was a genial, generous and intelligent gentleman, with as little of the insolence of office, or airs of the army, as can be conceived. We believe he went from here to Utah, but we are not sure. He was here a year or two. That Capt. Gardner is the rebel General who surrendered Port Hudson."

THE DRAFT.

Proceedings in New-Haven.

From the New-Haven Courier, July 20.

Everything passed off on Saturday as though each citizen had made a solemn promise to be a model of propriety. The drafting was conducted in the fairest manner, as all who looked on will testify. It is remarkable how few Irishmen happened to be drawn; their names were all in the wheel the same as others. Our authorities, in conjunction with the officers of the U. S. Government, had made the most thorough preparation to have the peace and good order of the town maintained, and during the whole day and late into the night, we did not see a single intoxicated person. The *Courier* Office is quite fortunate—six of its force, editorial and mechanical, having the high honor awarded to them of serving their country without the animadversions which follow office-seeking. The Post-office, too, is well represented—not less than seven gentlemen connected with the mail service having been drawn, to wit: three clerks, two letter carriers and two route agents. The *Palladium* is also greatly favored, and the *Register* sends one representative, just to keep its memory green in the minds of the loyal. The Board of Enrollment were assisted by citizens selected by the residents of the different wards, who cheerfully volunteered to further the drawing of their own names. Hon. James E. English was there; also, His Honor Mayor Tyler, the whole Board of Enrollment, with a number of clerks and markers, and a large proportion of the policemen of the city. Sergt. Heemance, of the Knight Hospital, had eighty of the Invalid corps present, every man of whom had an honorable scar to show, and they leaned over the railing of the skylight opening on the floor below, while the drawing went on. Willie Sargent, the brave young fellow who lost both arms at the battle of Fair Oaks, was with this company, and everybody was glad to see him looking so well. Col. Wright explained that the runaways counted if drawn, and that their cowardice did not increase the liability of those who staid to obey the law, and further said, that no matter how many might pay the $300, each payment would count "one," and would not make the chances any more disadvantageous to the others than if they were to go to the war.

The drawing occupied nearly all day, with an intermission for dinner, and was concluded at about 7 o'clock in the evening. The drawing took place in the lower main hall of the State-house—under the dome—the north and south doors being opened for the ingress and egress of the people. In the Second Sub-district, consisting of the Second and Eighth Wards, 96 men were called for, including the extra 50 per cent., and the per centage was the same in all the Wards. Mr. Samuel C. Blackman read the names on the tickets in the Second, and afterward consented to be blindfolded for the drawing in the Fifth. He performed his duty nobly. 351 were put into the wheel. The verification by checking off what had been done, was the same for all the Wards, and proved the correctness of the business. In the Third Sub-district 504 names were enrolled, and 146 to be drawn. Mr. William B. Catlin read the names, and they counted up by our calculation 501. Mr. Thomas McGuire declined to be blindfolded, and a lad was chosen for the service. The Fourth Sub-district chose Mr. Heman B. Allen to assist—169 names to be drawn, the whole number being 554. The Fifth appointed Mr. William Downes, the City Clerk, to read the names, and Mr. Morgan Flynn was the blindfolded man. Mr. Allen helped also in the Fifth. Four hundred and seven ballots were put into the wheel. Mr. Steven R. Smith officiated as helper from the Sixth, and was one of the conscripts, as was also his brother. There were 322 names in all, and 97 were drawn—a little boy having been blindfolded. The Seventh Sub-district selected Mr. John Bradley to read the names—220 in all.

The Provost-Marshal announced just before the adjournment, that notice of the future drawings would be given through the newspapers. We are glad it was all done up on Saturday, for this town, as there was a good deal of anxiety, which, of course, was perfectly natural, and we owe a vote of thanks to Mr. Pardee for his promptness and business energy. Little bits of red ribbon tied into button-holes are quite the fashion, (some have the word "conscript" printed on them,) and it is thought to be quite a respectable badge to wear.

Elsewhere the *Courier* says: "It is gratifying in reading over the list of the victims of the draft, (especially to a fellow-sufferer,) to see how it embraces the *élite* of all the young and vigorous manhood of New-Haven—to observe how carefully fate has excluded the scallawags from the list, and invited only the good and brave to the defence of their country. We have taken a pride in the regiments New-Haven has heretofore furnished, but when this new 800 adorn themselves with the habiliments of Mars and march to the battle-field, then will New-Haven think as Rome did when Marcus Curtius leaped into the chasm, that she had given up her most precious thing to save the country. If it is proper in this connection to speak of personal matters, we desire to express our thanks for the numerous and unexpected marks of confidence and satisfaction expressed upon learning that we were among the selected heroes. We suppose commendation is always grateful, but never so much so as in times of peril and danger, and when it naturally comes in advance of the merit for which it is bestowed, it makes one feel almost like some of the Generals for whom the newspapers have made reputation and fame during the war. We desire especially to thank Mr. Samuel Bishop for offering himself as our substitute, but as he has three sons in the service we were not willing to take him from the bosom of his remaining family. Mayor Welch's offer to go as teamster with us was promptly and gratefully accepted, and we are confident we shall always find the baggage-wagon headed the right way on the eve of an engagement.

Lieut.-Col. Gardner and Lieut. Chauncey F. Keller, both recently of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, are among the victims, and so is Lieut. Northrop, formerly of the Second Connecticut Volunteers. We presume they will enjoy life in the ranks as much as they did among the epaulettes."

The Proceedings in Albany—A Card from Mayor Perry.

Mayor's Office, City Hall, July 18, 1863.

To the Citizens of Albany:

I am informed that some evil-disposed persons are circulating a report in the city that the Draft is to take place here on Monday next, and that the soldiers that are now at the City Hall are fresh troops sent here to guard the wheel on that day.

This report is entirely false. No draft has been ordered in this city, and none will take place (if at all) until due notice is given.

I take this opportunity to inform the citizens that the soldiers now at the Hall are the same who were ordered by the Governor from Rochester to the City of New-York, and came to this city two days ago, and that no transportation could be given them on the evening they arrived. They were ordered to remain here until his return.

As many of them as could be accommodated were sent to the Arsenal, and the remainder to the Barracks, but owing to the filthy condition of the sleeping apartments at the latter place, and the bad food that were offered them, they left the premises to take lodging at the City Hall until further further orders are received from the Governor of their disposal.

ELI PERRY, Mayor.

In Philadelphia—More than 2,000 Names Drawn.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 21.

Two thousand and ninety men were drafted yesterday in the different Wards of this city. The proportion was as follows:

	Men.
The Twelfth Ward furnished	537
The Twentieth Ward furnished	1,122
The First and part of the Second Precincts, Twenty-fifth Ward, furnished	78
The Fifth and part of the Second Precincts, Twenty-fifth Ward, furnished	44
The Fourth and Sixth Precincts, Twenty-fifth Ward, furnished	151
The Fifth Precinct, Twenty-third Ward, furnished	78
The Third Precinct, Twenty-fifth Ward, and Eighth Precinct, Twenty-third Ward, furnished	81
Total drawn yesterday	2,091

The Committees of Citizens who were invited to inspect the drawings in the different Wards were composed of the following-named gentlemen:

TWELFTH WARD.

Democrats—Peter Hay, Joseph Sites, M. D., Huston Smith, George Baltz, George Cobb, Daniel M. Fox and Dr. Paiste.

Republicans—Charles M. Wagner, Peter Revoudt, Geo. Erety, Conrad S. Grove, T. Wentworth and Julius Sterne.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Democrats—Alderman Aquilla Haines, Adam Wilson, Michael McCoskey.

Republicans—Bayard Robinson, James Manuel and John F. Marshal.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

Democrats—Patrick Riley, Edward J. Brodie.

Republican—Col. Jenks.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Democrats—Benjamin Clift, Thomas Duffield.

Republicans—Richard Garsed, Wm. W. Smedley.

It was anticipated that the most exciting scenes would take place at Frankford, but the whole affair passed off pleasantly. Had it been otherwise the services of five companies of volunteers and a battery stationed at the upper end of the town might have been called into requisition. The machinery of the draft was ready about 11 o'clock A. M., at which time a large crowd assembled in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall. When the tin wheel containing the names was placed upon its table there were loud cries of "Churn away, old fellows!" "Three cheers for the draft!" and "How are you conscript fathers?"

Speeches were made by Commissioner Taylor and Provost-Marshal Yardley, the latter of whom requested any person who saw anything unfair in the proceedings to state his complaint. In this District the ballots which were *not drawn* from the wheel by the blindfold man were to be taken out and counted in the presence of the citizens' committee. This was afterward done, and the ballots were also counted before they were placed in the wheel, to insure a correspondence with the whole number enrolled in the Ward or District. This admirable feature pleased the people greatly, and may be followed with advantage in other Districts.

The drawing of names at Frankford occupied five hours. Among the conscripts were sixty men from one establishment (that of Messrs. Jenks.)

Thirty-one gunsmiths were chosen, and three brothers of one family, and four members of another, were ruthlessly struck by the finger of chance. When the name of Horace Morris Healy was proclaimed, the crowd made a mistake, and jokingly perverted it into Horace Greeley, whereupon there were loud shouts, such as "now you've got him, hold on to him!" amid much laughter. The name of the first negro drawn (Jefferson) was received with much applause. In consequence of the formation of the Fifth Congressional District (part of it being in Bucks County and part in Philadelphia,) it was not possible to draw the names by Wards. They were therefore chosen by subdivisions and precincts. The following table shows the number enrolled and the number drafted in each of these subdivisions yesterday:

	Enroll'd.	Drafted.
First and part of Second Precincts	258	78
Fifth Precinct and part of Second	148	44
Fourth and Sixth Precincts	499	151
Third Precinct, Twenty-fifth Ward Eighth Precinct, Twenty-third Ward	272	81
Fifth Precinct, Twenty-third Ward	257	78

Two "John Smiths" were drafted in succession yesterday. Many of the conscripts were noted as "Mariners," their business being to guide boats over the raging canal. It will be a heavy task to collect some of these men at the rendezvous. From that portion of the Fourth Congressional District which is within the limits of Philadelphia, (viz: the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards,) 1,328 men are required.

The draft in the Twelfth Ward took place yesterday morning, at the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal of the district, No. 511 Brown-street.

In the rear of the house, and siding on Randolph-street, (a small avenue,) was erected a platform, upon which the wheel and its workings were fully exposed to the view of the public. Precisely at 6 o'clock it commenced turning, and the drawing continued about three hours. During all this time there was but a small assemblage of people, probably not amounting to two hundred in number. Everything passed off very quietly. Occasionally, when the name of a party well known in the Ward was announced, it would be greeted with cheers. Sometimes one of the crowd would hear his name, or that of a friend, called out. It was received and passed off in a jocular manner. Everybody took his fate calmly and good-humoredly. There was no fault-finding apparent. Committees of citizens of both political parties were present to witness the drawing.

Mr. Charles Eager turned the wheel and Mr. Samuel Paist, a blind man, drew forth the names. There were 1,900 names within the wheel, and of these 537 were drawn.

The drawing in the Twentieth Ward commenced about 6 o'clock and continued until 10½ o'clock. The Commissioner, Mr. Charles B. Barrett, announced that 1,122 names were to be drawn, 748 being the quota. One of the names chosen was that of a professor in the Girard College, who, it was stated, is at present on his bridal tour, having been married a few days since. There was no disturbance.

In Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh *Catholic* says: "Several of our clergy have been lucky or unlucky enough to have been drawn in the draft. At the Cathedral the three assistants, Revs. J. Hicky, James Holland and Walter Burke; at St. Philomena's, Rev. F. Swickart, C. SS. R.; at the Seminary, Revs. F. Tobin and E. Bush; at St. Mary's, Lawrenceville, Rev. A. Gibbs, Pastor; at St. Michael's, Birmingham, Rev. Father Vincent, Pastor; at Holy Trinity, Pittsburgh, Rev. J. M. Bierl, Pastor; at St. James, Temperanceville, Rev. M. Carroll, Pastor; at St. Peter's, Allegheny, Rev. T. O'Farrel, have been 'drafted into the military service of the United States.' In all cases in which the reverend gentlemen were not exempt by law, the congregations to which they were attached promptly contributed the amount necessary to relieve them from the service, from entering on which they were forbidden by the laws of the Church."

In Cleveland.

GOOD ADVICE FROM BISHOP RAPPE.

From the Cleveland Herald, July 20.

Bishop Rappe yesterday morning preached a sermon in the Cathedral on the subject of the riots in New-York. He was unsparing in bitter denunciation of the mob that had committed such outrages. He warned his hearers against any act that tended in any degree to provoke such scenes here. He said that the laws must be obeyed, and the conscription law must be quietly submitted to among the rest. He urged the members of his flock to attend strictly to their business and not even to discuss the question of the draft. If any of them were drafted, and could not procure exemption, they must do their duty to their country as soldiers.

If the drafted man was poor, and no provision was made by the city or county for the relief of his family, they should be cared for by the Church.

He warned them not to illtreat the colored people. A colored man had as much right to live, and to labor for his living, as a white man had, and their rights must be respected. It was cowardly and sinful to molest those people because their skin was of a different color.

He also spoke against the practice of demanding extortionate wages. It was wrong and wicked to extort from employers more than the fair price of their labor.

Finally he warned them not to provoke a breach of the peace in any manner, and said that he had pledged his word as a Catholic Bishop to the citizens of Cleveland, that there should be no disturbance from the Catholic Irish, and he looked to them that his pledge should not be broken.

The Cathedral was crowded with Irish Catholics during the sermon. We have confidence that should any disturbance take place in the city, the Catholic Irish who follow the advice of their pastors will not be found among the rioters.

Important to Skedaddlers.

Capt. Geo. A. Shaw, Provost-Marshal Third District Massachusetts, has received from the Provost-Marshal-General, the following instructions in regard to drafted men who leave their abodes before notice has been served upon them:

* * * * * * * *

"All men who absent themselves in the manner stated are deserters, and it is the duty of all officers of the army and of all good citizens, but especially of the officers and employes of this Department, to arrest and turn them over for trial and punishment *whenever* and *wherever* they may be found.

I have no doubt this duty will be faithfully performed, and with a view to it the names of deserters must be published and posted throughout the country.

If, however, they should escape arrest, the burden of military duty may fall a little heavier on the loyal and brave; but this voluntary exile of cowards and traitors will relieve the country of a class of men it can well afford to spare."

Gen. Thomas' Views on the Future of the Black Race.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No thoughtful person can fail to have his attention thoroughly arrested by the remarks of a correspondent of yours in your issue of this date (Monday) upon the late mission of Adjt.-Gen. Thomas to the Southwest, and its results with respect to the negro race. Notwithstanding so much that has already been said upon this subject, the future relations of the black and white races within the United States are not only such as force themselves upon our consideration, but are portentous for good or evil, according to the direction which the public mind shall take with respect to them. The writer's time and the pressing claims upon your columns forbids any discussion in detail upon the subject; especially so, as the time has not come for its complete consideration. A suggestion or two in relation to it seems, however, not inopportune.

It may be assumed as certain that the institution of Slavery distinctively as such, will soon be altogether abolished. Those slaves not freed by the events of the war will be comparatively valueless, while it is morally certain that the growing convictions of Southern men themselves are in favor of some plan of emancipation, and substitution of a paid for an unpaid labor system, and this upon grounds of political economy, as because of the increasingly hostile sentiment of the world toward the system of Slavery. Gen. Thomas suggests, wisely, we think, that large numbers of the male slaves be incorporated into the army. Other males not so used, and the women and children, he proposes to put upon plantations under the care of Union men, to be employed under a paid-labor plan. This, too, is in the right direction. But as our armies advance, these unfortunate people, in vastly increasing numbers, are thrown upon our hands, and the resources of benevolence as well as of enterprise will be taxed to provide for them. Temporarily, and to a limited extent, this will be successful; but does it meet all the requirements of the case? Clearly the provision, wise and humane as it is, is inadequate. What shall be done? Let Congress take possession of the whole subject of legislation with respect to the black race within the United States at its next session, and proceed to enact an apprenticeship system upon the paid-labor principle, applicable alike to all the States and Territories. Let this be done upon equitable and just principles, and at once there will be found men enough, South as well as North, that will employ the blacks, chiefly at the South and in the cultivation of those semi-tropical products that enter so largely into the material civilization of the world. Under a system of this kind, the black race would naturally and easily drift South where they are most wanted, and to a climate better adapted to their constitutions. Many objections, we know, will be raised to such a plan, but objections are incident to any and every departure from established customs, and frequently have little or no reference to the merits of any proposed change. Slavery is said to be a State institution. Such, under our Constitution, it has indeed been. Such, by its present provisions, it is to be considered, so far as the letter of the Constitution goes; but with respect to the subject under consideration, the Constitution has ceased to be controlling, or rather, to be more precise, the interests that connect themselves with the relations of the white and black races within the United States have ceased to be local, and have become continental in their proportions and significance. They have outgrown the power of the States to deal with them harmoniously and safely. The heterogeneous and disgraceful legislation of several of the Free States, to say nothing of that of the Slave States, is proof of this. Time was when the black race came very properly under mere State jurisdiction. Being few in numbers, concerned originally in the cultivation of diversified crops, and scattered widely among the white race, local or State legislation was adequate to every emergency. Now, however, they have become a nation in numbers, and they are, in a large measure, concentrated upon the cotton, rice and sugar plantations of the South, and engaged in the cultivation of these products, which enter into and concern the daily welfare of the civilized world. We have barely escaped the calamities of a foreign war because of the derangements of a labor system ramifying through all Christendom. Why should a subject of such vast scope and consequence be left to be dealt with by our discordant system of State legislation. There is now, and especially so with reference to the future monopoly of the cotton supply, which we should never under any circumstances abandon, as much necessity that the General Government should be empowered to legislate exclusively on this subject, as that it should with respect to the Post-office, navy, or any other interest of altogether National significance. Let Congress act in this matter the ensuing session, looking carefully to the interests of both races, and immediate and most beneficent results may be hoped from it. The cotton, rice and sugar lands of the South would be occupied under a judicious system of this kind, and the whole subject being in the power of Congress, such beneficent changes in the system itself, as experience and the increasing intelligence of the negroes warranted, could and would be adopted. In this way we shall accomplish a great present and permanent good in the interest of both races, more especially in that of the black race, entering upon, as we confidently believe, the only safe path through and ultimately out of all the difficulties that environ the whole subject.

W. L. B.

Military Affairs in Philadelphia.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. CADWALADER.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 21.

The following stringent military order has just been issued:

Headquarters, Philadelphia, Penn., July 19, 1863.

General Orders, No. 7.—Officers in charge of troops at this post will send in their morning reports immediately, and for the present they will hold their commands in constant readiness for any emergency. No enlisted men will be suffered to be absent from his camp or post at any time, except on duty.

Commissioned officers will not be absent from their respective posts, at any time, without the permission of the officer in command, nor will they be permitted to leave the city, except in extreme cases, and then only by the express permission of the commanding officer of the post.

The Provost-Marshal will enforce this order immediately. By command of

Maj.-Gen. CADWALADER.

Cyrus S. Haldeman, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

PERSONAL.

—The St. Louis *Republican* gives these items regarding Maj.-Gen. Frank Gardner:

"This is the name of the rebel General commanding the garrison at Port Hudson, which surrendered unconditionally on the 8th inst., to the beleaguering forces under Maj.-Gen. Banks. Like Pemberton, Lovell, and some other officers of high position in the rebel service, he is a native of a Northern State, we believe of New-York, but married in the South, his wife being a daughter of Ex-Gov. Manton, of Louisiana. He entered the regular army through West Point, and served, we suppose through the Mexican war, but we have no data at hand from which to compile an account of his military career prior to the expedition to Utah. He accompanied that expedition as senior Captain of the Tenth United States Infantry, and at its close was stationed at Fort Bridger, in command of the post. From that place he went South when the rebellion commenced, and has been actively employed in its service ever since. Mrs. Gardner and her three children remained at Fort Bridger several months later, and finally came with Col. (now Gen.) P. St. George Cook's command, and made their way South. Two of the children have died, we are informed, since the war commenced. Gen. Gardner is reputed to be an officer of considerable energy and ability, but these qualities are at times impaired by an over-fondness for drink, to which he is addicted."

—Ex-Gov. Vroom, of New-Jersey, recently gave the citizens of Somerset County some excellent advice in the course of a speech which he was invited to deliver upon the Conscription act. The Somerville *Unionist* thus indicates its general drift and purport:

"Gov. Vroom announced himself as having made great sacrifices to appear before the people of his native county on this occasion. He was an old man, and the fires of ambition had ceased to burn within him. He came to confer with and counsel them as their trusted friend, having deeply their interests at heart. He proved in a clear and logical argument 'that it was the duty of all citizens to submit to and obey all laws passed by either State or Federal authority.'

Though they may be unwise and unconstitutional laws, and the enforcement attained through a stretch of constitutional authority, yet, until they were decided illegal, they were bound to obey them. With solemn emphasis he implored them not to resist the laws, and 'not to mind what others told them, but to obey him.' As long as the Courts were open to their relief, they had nothing to fear. He assured them repeatedly that if their rights were invaded to come to him, and he would take care of and defend their interests. In reply to an inquiry whether the Conscription Act was constitutional, he said it was, though some parts of it were singularly worded, and part he did not approve; yet it was a proper law. He gave his own experience with the enrolling officer, which he described as pleasant, and advised his auditors to do as he had done."

—Among the crew of the rebel steamer *Atlanta*, recently captured by our blockading squadron, was Alexander Grogan, formerly of Albany. Grogan went South about ten years ago, and when the rebellion broke out he joined the Confederate navy. He refused to be exchanged, and, taking the oath of allegiance, was sent to Fort Norfolk to await transportation North. He is a bricklayer, and is well known in Albany, his native city. He has a brother in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, N. Y. S. V.

—Among the rebel conscripts who have been taken prisoners by our forces in Arkansas is Judge Doole, of Mississippi, formerly one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He was forced into the rebel ranks for his determined opposition to secession.

—Hon. Sherrard Clemens, of West Virginia, is at the White Sulphur Springs, Ohio, suffering severely from his old duel wound.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

IMPORTANT ORDER TO OFFICERS.

Admiral Paulding has promulgated the following order:

"All officers of the United States Navy attached to men-of-war at the New-York station, who do not live on board their vessels, will report daily, at 9 A. M., to Commodore Ramsford, and will remain at the Yard during the working hours of the day, ready for any service for which they may be required."

TWO STEAM GUNBOATS ORDERED TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Orders were received yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, from Washington, directing the commanding officers of the new iron gunboats *Gertrude* and *Granite City* to proceed at once to New-Orleans and report to the Commander-in-Chief of the Mississippi Squadron. These vessels are both very fast, and were captured in attempting to run the blockade. The Navy Department has given the command of the *Gertrude* to Capt. Cassel, late of the *Ino*, as a mark of appreciation of his gallant conduct while in charge of that vessel.

MOVEMENTS OF MEN-OF-WAR.

The riot having subsided, all the United States vessels-of-war receiving their machinery, which were brought to the Navy-yard for security, were yesterday towed back to their berths in the East River, several special towboats having been chartered for the purpose. The naval patrol is still partially kept up in the harbor, but its force has been diminished by two or three vessels. The iron prize steamer *Adela* came to the Yard yesterday, and will go to sea on important duty in a day or two.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE IRON-CLAD ROANOKE.

Capt. Guert Gansevoort, who has been appointed to command the monster iron-clad Roanoke, in the operations which she is about to commence, is a native of New-York, and an officer of the regular navy. He entered the service on the 4th of March, 1823, and has consequently been 40 years an officer. Of this time he spent 30 years at sea, and 10 years actively employed on shore. When the war broke out he was Chief of Ordnance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, being associated there with Capt. Fairfax, of the iron-clad *Nantucket*. He was ordered on special duty in this City some months since. Capt. Gansevoort has left town to join his vessel.

MAILS FOR THE BLOCKADE FLEET.

Letters, papers and parcels, properly directed, and left at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be forwarded to the following squadrons at the time specified:

For the Mississippi squadron, in the steamer *Gertrude* on Thursday (to-morrow.)

For the South Atlantic fleet, in the United States steam transport *Union*, in about ten days.

For the Eastern Gulf squadron, in the United States steamer *Newberne*, in about ten days.

Mails will also be forwarded from the Lyceum by every National vessel leaving. Newspapers for the officers and men of the different fleets will be cheerfully distributed, and are solicited.

Loss of the Pilot-boat W. J. Romer.

On the 20th, at 9:30 P. M., in nine fathoms water, Barnegat bearing north by west, she struck on a sunken wreck, and after having been got off, found she was leaking badly, and was run in for the beach to save her and the lives of the crew. Before reaching the beach she struck on the outer bar, near Little Egg Harbor, and filled. The crew launched one yawl, which swamped, and in the other they hailed a schooner, loaded with hay, bound south, who refused to pick them up. They were afterward picked up by the schooner ——, from Alexandria, and brought to this port. The *Romer* was built in 1841, in New-York, by John and James Friend; was valued at $4,000, and was owned by James J. Wilkie, James Conner, Robert W. Johnson and George H. Sisco. It was the *Romer* that was once chartered by the Press, and went to Europe for them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of Suspicious Characters—One of them an Escaped Convict.—Detective Elder took into custody two well-known burglars whom he found under suspicious circumstances in a doorway on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Ninth-street. One of them was subsequently identified as an escaped convict from Sing Sing, named Rory Simms. He was serving out a long sentence there; but a few weeks since he adroitly managed to get outside the walls of the prison, and fled to this City. Simms and his accomplice made a desperate resistance when they were captured by the officer, but, with the aid of a Fifteenth Ward Policeman, they were finally overpowered. Each officer then took charge of his man, and marched them toward the Station-house. When nearly there the Ward officer's man broke away from him, and when recaptured, after a short chase, he fought with great desperation, making several attempts to stab the officer in the heart. He was finally overcome by means of the club and secured. Upon being searched, a Colt's revolver and a quantity of burglars' instruments were found upon each of the prisoners. A dispatch to the Warden of the prison has been sent from Police Headquarters, and no doubt Simms with this morning leave for his home on the Hudson. But for the timely interference of Officer Elder a burglary would doubtless have been committed at the house where they were arrested.

An Aggravated Case of Robbery.—Mrs. Magdalena Kappman Brown, a German woman, residing on the corner of Washington and Rector streets, appeared before Justice Dowling yesterday afternoon and preferred a complaint of robbery against Ellen Doyle, an Irishwoman, occupying apartments in the same house. The complainant made affidavit that on the 15th inst. the prisoner and four others of her family, entered her room, seized the complainant, and while she was held fast by two of them, the others stole all her dresses, jewelry, &c., valued at $200. After this robbery, they turned Mrs. Brown out of her house, and she was compelled to flee to Brooklyn for safety. Justice Dowling committed Ellen to the Tombs without bail.

A Theft of Cloth.—A Prussian named Davis Moses Woods, was arrested by Officer Ware, of the Third Precinct, charged with having stolen two pieces of doeskin cloth, valued at $60, from the store of Messrs. Tucker, McIntosh & Co., No. 48 Murray-street. A portion of the stolen property was found in his possession. Justice Dowling committed Woods to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail. The accused resided at No. 128 Chatham-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 21, 1863.

$1,000	U.S. 6s,'81, Reg.	105½	200	Hudson R. R.	150
5,000	do	105½	100	do	149⅞
10,000	U.S. 6s,'81, Cou.	106	100	do....b10	150
3,000	do....Clean	106⅜	50	do....s1wk	148
500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	101⅜	50	do	149⅞
15,000	U.S. 5s,'74, Co. Cl.	99	150	do....s11	145
12,000	N.Y. State 6s,'73	115	500	Harlem R.	108
13,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ℘ ct.		1000	do	108½
	Notes, Oct. & Ap'l.	106⅜	200	do....b10	108⅜
1,000	do Feb. & Aug.	107	800	do	108⅜
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N	99¾	120	Harlem R. Prf.	103
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90	64½	100	do	104½
2,000	N. C. State 6s	68½	500	Reading R.	109½
18,000	Mo. State 6s	70½	100	do	109½
25,000	do	70⅝	100	do	109⅝
1,000	La. State 6s	65	400	Chic. & Alton	72½
5,000	Cal. State 7s	117	350	Mich. Cen. R.	111
5,000	O. & Miss. R. C.	30	100	do	111¼
4,000	N. Y. C. 6s	105	100	do....s30	111
2,000	N. Y. C. 7s,'76	115	40	do	111½
6,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	89	650	M. S. & N. I.	82¾
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	65	100	do....s10	82¾
5,000	do	65½	700	do	82⅞
5,000	do	66	25	do	83
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	92½	100	M.S. & N. I. G.S.	112¾
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106	25	Panama R.	189½
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104½	25	do	190
1,000	Chi. & A. In. 1st M.	95	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	108
6	Continental Bank	94	250	do	107⅞
20	Bank of Commerce	102½	1400	Cleve. & P. R.	94
300	Canton Company	29	200	do	93⅝
60,000	Am. Gold	127¼	24	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	159½
82,000	do	127⅞	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	98
500	do	127½	100	do	97⅞
54	Dl. & Hud. Canal Co.	144¾	55	Cleve. & Tol. R.	115
36	do	146	600	do	115⅜
240	Cumb. Coal Prf.	24	300	do	115⅝
50	Quicksilv. M. Co.	39	30	Chic. & R. I. R.	100
250	do	38½	100	do	100½
600	Am. Coal Co.	72	200	do	100¼
500	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅛	250	do....c	100
5	Pac. M. S. Co.	235	200	do....b3	100¼
55	do	240	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	58
50	do	239½	100	do	58½
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	120½	600	Tol. & Wab.	80
200	do	120½	500	do....b30	80¾
100	Erie R.	98¾	150	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	72
500	do	98⅞	350	do	71¾
500	do....b15	99	50	A. & T. H. R.	45½
1150	do	99	50	do....b30	46
20	do	99½	25	A. & T. H. R. P.	74
100	Erie R. Pref.	103⅜	50	do	74¾
250	do....b10	104	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	34½
50	do	104			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U.S. 6s,'81, Co.	106	100	Clev. & P. R.	93
4,000	do....Clean	106⅛	200	do	92⅞
5,000	do....Clean	106⅜	400	do....s30	92
30,000	C. & N. W. 2d	68	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	34¾
25,000	Am. Gold	126	200	do	34⅝
200	Amer. Coal Co.	73	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	97¾
200	do	74	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	115⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	120	100	do	115⅝
300	Erie Railway	98⅞	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	99⅞
300	Hudson R.	140	200	do	99⅞
100	do	140⅜	100	do	99⅞
50	do	140⅝	100	do	99
1000	Harlem R.	108	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	72
100	Harlem R. Prf.	103¼	5	do	73
100	Reading R....s30	107	200	Tol. & Wab. R....b15	80¾
200	Mich. Cen. R.	111	300	do	80
600	M. S. & N. I.	83	200	Chi. & Alt. R.	73
1000	do	82⅞	100	do	72¾
100	do....s30	82⅞			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000	Amer. Gold	125⅞	100	Cum. Coal	24
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	70½	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	120⅛
1100	Erie Railway....b3	98⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.	111
200	do....s10	98⅞	1700	M. S. & N. Ind.	82¾
800	do	99⅛	400	do....c	82⅞
200	do....b10	98⅞	500	do....b3	82⅞
200	do....s3	98⅞	200	do....s10	82⅞
00	do....s10	98⅞	800	do	82⅞
50	Erie R. Pref....s10	103⅛	500	do....s3	82⅞
50	Hudson R....c	148	1100	do....b3	83
50	do....b3	148½	300	do....s10	82⅞
50	do....c	148	1200	do	83
200	do	147	300	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅛
50	do	146½	300	do....b3	93½
300	Harlem R.	108⅛	400	Chi. & N. W....s30	34
1800	do	108	500	Gal. & Chic. R....c	97⅛
1200	do....b3	108	200	do	97⅞
400	do....s10	108	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	115⅝
200	do	108½	200	do	115⅝
400	do....b3	108⅛	50	Chi. & R. Is....b3	100
500	do	108⅛	100	do	99⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$30,000	Am. Gold	125⅞	100	Erie R. Prf.	103½
5,000	Mo. State 6s	70½	700	Reading R.	107⅝
100	Cumb. Coal	23⅞	300	do	107⅞
50	N. Y. Cen....s10	119⅞	200	M.S. & N. I. R....b3	83⅞
1800	Erie R.	98⅞	150	do	83⅛
100	do....b10	98⅞	200	do....s10	83⅛
300	do....b6	98⅞	300	do....b3	83⅛
300	do....s3	98⅞	500	do	83⅛
200	do....s10	98⅞	200	do....s3	83⅛
400	do....b3	98⅞	500	do....b3	83⅛
350	Hudson R. R.	141	600	do	83⅛
800	do	140	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	93½
50	do....b3	140	500	do	93⅛
500	Harlem R.	108⅛	400	Clev. & Tol.	115⅝
200	do....b3	108⅛	50	Rock Island	99⅞
300	do	108	50	do	99⅞
200	do....s3	108½			

Tuesday, July 21—P. M.

There is increased ease in the Money market, and some of the old established Stock firms on the Street are being supplied as cheap as 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The rule among the Brokers generally, however, is 6 ℘ cent. The disbursements from the Sub-Treasury, to-day, are largely in excess of its receipts. The easy course of the market and the absence of other active employment, tend to direct attention anew to the 5-20 Years 6 ℘ cent. Loan of the United States, which can still be had through the Sub-Loan Agencies in this City, (and also by subscription direct at the Treasury,) at par. There is no guaranty that this favorable privilege will be continued beyond the 1st August; but, aside from this consideration, there is no cheaper first-class investment now offering in the market, in view of the advancing premium on the older 6 ℘ cents and 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds of the Government.

The receipts into the Treasury to-day, on the 5-20 years' Loan, are $506,000, and on 5 ℘ cent. Deposit, $291,000. The Customs in Gold are again large—$233,500. The whole receipts and transfers are $4,713,140; the whole disbursements and transfers $7,696,866. The general balance is reduced to $20,323,244.

The *short* sellers of Gold Coin at Saturday's and Monday's prices came into the market early this forenoon under some apprehension that a sharp reaction might take place against them, because of the stiffness of the bidding yesterday afternoon. Before the First Board the sales ran up to 129½, though to no very considerable amounts. The price then fell to 128¼, at which the sellers supplied the demand freely; then to 127¼ ℘ cent., at which sales were made at the early Board. The subsequent turn of the market was back to 126@125½ ℘ cent., a fraction below the closing quotation of yesterday afternoon. The Exchange market was much unsettled by these fluctuations, but finally left off about 139@138½ ℘ cent. on London. Early in the day, the nominal quotation was 140@141 ℘ cent.

The Stock market was firm for the Government Stocks and Treasury paper, and also for a few favorite speculatives among the Railway shares. But the general temper of speculation in the afternoon was dull, and the sales made were, on most descriptions, lower than on Monday, the figures returning to about the currency of Saturday last. The exceptions are Erie, Toledo, North West, Fort Wayne and Michigan Southern. Hudson River was let down to 140 ℘ cent. as against 155 yesterday afternoon and 170 on Saturday. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Monday night, the general market leaving off tame. Gold fell to 125½ ℘ cent.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	126½	125½	Harlem Pref.	104	103⅜
U.S. 6s, 1881	106	106½	Mich. Central	111	111
N. Y. Central	120⅜	120	Mich. Southern	82⅜	83
Erie	98⅞	98⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	113	113
Erie Preferred	104	104	Illinois Cen.	109⅛	107⅞ x.d.
Hudson	156	140½	Pittsburgh	95	92⅞
Pacific Mail	240	239	Fort Wayne	72⅞	73
Harlem	110	108	Rock Island	100⅞	99
Canton	28½	28½	Northwest	34⅜	34½
Prairie du Chien	58⅞	58	Galena	98⅜	97½
Treas. Cer., new	99	99½	Reading	110	108

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Marine Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable Aug. 1:

America	123	Hanover	95
Tradesmen's	105	Market	96
State of New-York	100	Continental	94
Commerce	102½	Marine	140
Broadway	150	Commonwealth	99
Ocean	98	New-York Exchan'e	115
Am. Exchange	105		

The following bids were made for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	105	Chi. & N.W. Int. B.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s,'64	102	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s,'76	113	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	56½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.,'76	125	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	76
Erie R. firsts,'68	110	Del., L. & W. 1sts	110¼
Erie seconds,'79	114	Del., L. & W. 2ds	108
Erie thirds,'83	109	Tol. & Wab. firsts	103
Erie fifths,'88	103	Tol. & Wab. seconds	92¾
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts,'77	108	Gal. & Chic. firsts	103
Hud. R. firsts,'69	117	Gal. & Chic. seconds	104
Hud. R. seconds s.f.'85	117	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	103
Mich. C. New 1st m.'82	118	Clev. & Tol. S.F.	106
Chic., Bur. & Q. firsts	120	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	106
Mich. So. seconds	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	104½
N. Ind. R., Gosh. Line'68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100½
Al. & T. H. firsts	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	80½
A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	91	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82
Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	83	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	55
L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	44		

The increase in the traffic on the Illinois Central Road for the month of July, as compared with the same month last season, when a very liberal business was accomplished, will reach, from present appearances, $85,000 or $90,000.

We noticed yesterday that the members of the New-York Stock Exchange had contributed $5,000 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the recent riots among the police, military, &c. We learn to-day that the subscriptions are still going on, the present aggregate being $8,300, with every prospect that a total of *Ten Thousand Dollars* will be made. This donation, so quickly following the vote of $5,000 from the treasury of the Board to the United States Sanitary Commission, reflects the highest credit upon the Stock Exchange Association. Their corporate and individual charities to the objects of the War and its incidents, in the last eighteen months or two years, are not much short of $130,000.

Mr. Howard Lapsley, of the Stock and Money Exchange firm of Merrit & Lapsley, Wall-st., was to-day admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board. Mr. Charles H. Marvin, of C. R. Marvin & Sons, has also been admitted to membership.

The American Coal Company have declared a dividend of 3 ℘ cent. on their capital of $1,500,000, out of the net profits of the past 6 months, payable on the 10th August. We understand the Company have a reserve of profits equal to 8 ℘ cent. on their capital, (or $120,000 in cash means,) and that their present business warrants the reasonable assurance of regular semi-annual dividends hereafter.

The Washington Insurance Company has declared an interest dividend of three and a half ℘ cent., and one of a half ℘ cent. from the back profits, payable August 1.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie) were moderate for the season, having been to the value of $2,281,885, against $3,086,987 same week last year, and $2,077,825 the corresponding week of 1861.

The aggregates of the Philadelphia Banks, at the last weekly statement, show the following changes, as compared with last week:

Decrease of Loans	$203,976
Increase of Specie	1,199
Increase of Deposits	229,795
Decrease of Circulation	24,743
Increase of United States Notes	99,842

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$4,070,000	$618,000	$2,960,000	$121,000
North America	3,550,006	586,606	3,272,076	297,746
Farmers & Mech.	5,673,948	929,495	6,167,724	73,435
Commercial	1,985,000	175,000	1,206,000	130,000
Mechanics	2,052,000	179,200	1,425,000	159,618
N. Liberties	2,031,000	237,000	1,750,000	83,000
Southwark	1,149,271	170,691	[illegible]	14,955
Kensington	1,118,211	122,436	1,132,663	175,900
Penn Township	940,635	126,040	811,056	56,552
Western	1,814,652	234,077	1,901,285	47,685
Man. & Mech.	1,753,635	144,480	1,183,700	275,380
Commerce	650,951	123,177	866,785	25,185
Girard	2,335,715	233,385	1,965,675	86,855
Tradesmen's	723,767	75,889	926,303	70,035
Consolidation	929,734	101,083	550,530	270,112
City	1,154,754	106,285	704,123	221,513
Commonwealth	601,787	75,685	400,728	152,955
Corn Exchange	1,220,000	79,000	976,000	84,000
Union	865,000	60,000	511,000	237,000
Total, July 20	34,662,966	4,361,099	28,933,608	2,482,988
Total, July 13	34,866,842	4,000,000	28,701,313	2,750,729
Total, July 6	35,936,811	4,360,745	28,504,844	2,564,55

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe and Denier Brothers, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

WINTER GARDEN—Leah, the Forsook.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25th-st.—Grand Organ Exhibition.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from Hagerstown, 21st, published in Philadelphia yesterday, gives a report that the whole rebel army under Lee has been checked at Bunker Hill, and that Gens. Ewell and Hood are in strong force between Martinsville and Hedgesville, the former thirteen, and the latter six miles from Williamsport—the rebel pickets forming a front from Hedgesville to the Shenandoah River, eight miles from Harper's Ferry.

We published, a day or two ago, a dispatch from Beauregard, dated the 16th inst., stating that Gen. Gillmore was massing his forces on Morris Island, evidently with the intention of attacking Fort Wagner that night or the next day. Beauregard, it appears, was right for once The gunboat *Circassian* arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, from Charleston harbor on Friday last, the 17th, with the intelligence that a combined attack by the land and naval forces was commenced on that morning, and that the fight was still progressing when she left. The result we shall probably soon learn from the Richmond papers.

Our advices from Vicksburgh are to the 15th inst., and are important. On the 13th Gen. Herran proceeded to Yazoo City, which was held by about 800 rebels, and captured it, with about 200 prisoners. The gunboat *De Kalb*, which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by torpedoes, and sunk in shallow water, with no loss of life. She will be raised again. Three transports lying above the city, and some eight or ten large steamers further up the river, were burned by the rebels. Gen. Sherman was at Jackson, besieging Gen. Joe Johnston, who was supposed to have about 30,000 men. It was believed that Johnston could not escape. Gen. Lanman, it is said, had been relieved of his command by Gen. Sherman for prematurely attacking Jackson, and suffering a repulse, with a loss of 300 killed and wounded. A large fleet of transports had gone up the Red River, convoyed by gunboats, under command of Gen. Ransom, who, ere his return, was to take command at Natchez.

As we anticipated, nearly the entire band of Morgan, the raider, has been captured. Brig.-Gen. Shackleford, commanding one of the pursuing forces, telegraphs to Gen. Burnside, under date of Monday night, that on that day he chased Morgan and his command over fifty miles, and finally made him turn at bay about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when a fight took place, lasting an hour, at the end of which the rebels fled, and took refuge upon a very high bluff. Gen. Shackleford demanded an immediate and unconditional surrender of the force, which, after some parley, was agreed to; but Morgan himself deserted his command, with a small squad of men, and got away for the time, but Gen. Shackleford still expected to capture him. Morgan's artillery, and about 2,500 prisoners, including Basil Duke, were expected to arrive in Cincinnati yesterday.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 16th inst., contains a proclamation from Jeff. Davis calling out, under the Confederate Conscription act, all white men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, to serve in the rebel army for three years, under penalty of being punished for desertion in case of disobeying the call. They are offered the privilege of joining volunteer organizations before the enrollment. The *Enquirer*, in an editorial article on "military necessity," argues that the only salvation of the Southern Confederacy is in calling out a levy *en masse*, the application of martial law to the whole country as in a state of siege, the absolute control of all trade (especially in drink) as within military lines, the abolition of substitution, exemption and foreign protections, and the material enlargement of the President's power to revise elections of officers and to make appointments in order to get rid of incompetent officers. The tone of the Richmond journals regarding the late rebel reverses is rather woeful.

In the late battle of Gettysburgh, and in the cavalry fights subsequent to it, seventeen rebel general officers were placed *hors du combat*, as follows: Gens. Barksdale, Garnett, Armistead and Pettigrew are killed; Gens. Archer and Robinson were captured; Gens. Kemper and Trimble were wounded and captured; Gens. Hood, Pender, Heth, Anderson, Semmes, Jenkins, Scales, Hampton and Jones were all wounded. Of the five cavalry Brigadiers whom Pleasanton first fought at Beverly Ford, but one remains in the field—Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of the General. Robinson and W. F. H. Lee are in our hands, and Jones and Hampton are wounded.

A letter dated at Fortress Monroe, July 18, gives a rumor, received at that place, to the effect that Admiral Lee had attacked Drury's Bluff, better known as Fort Darling. The results are unknown. The same letter says that the rebels gobbled up an insignificant garrison left in Fort Powhatan by the Admiral and decamped. When one of our dispatch-boats came down, the rebels opened with their field-artillery. The fire was returned, and the rebels withdrew their guns. Another letter from Fortress Monroe says that the expedition up the James River against Fort Darling has been abandoned.

The official correspondence preceding and attending the surrender of Port Hudson to Gen. Banks is published. It appears that Gen. Gardiner, the rebel commander, determined upon a surrender immediately upon hearing of the fall of Vicksburgh.

A letter, written on board the *Nahant* monitor, after the fight with Fort Wagner, states that she carries the marks of a hundred shot, and that her smoke stack is completely riddled; still she was as good as new, and had been ordered to Warsaw Sound to attend to a rebel iron-clad which it was reported was on her way down from Savannah.

GENERAL NEWS.

The screw-steamer *Georgia*, which left Liverpool on the evening of the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th of July, arrived here last night. Her advices are not so late as those already published.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A resolution by Mr. Purdy, to request the Mayor to offer a reward of $250 for the detection and conviction of the murderers of Col. H. T. O'Brien, who was killed by a mob last week, was amended by increasing the sum to $500, on motion of Mr. Stewart, and then adopted. A large lot of bills were ordered to be paid, among them one of $500, in favor of Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, for his opinion in the new Court-house difficulty, as to the power and duty of this Board to construct the building. A number of bills for the work were also of those passed upon. The claims of laborers had been assigned to Noah A. Childs, and interest was allowed from the original date. A Harlem bridge bill, heretofore twice laid over, again came up for action, when Mr. Tweed analyzed the expenditures up to the close of last year, showing that they amounted to $331,000, and that of last year's outlay, aside from the contract labor, only $5,000 was laid out for labor, and $10,000 for "labor and materials," while the salaries of Commisioners, engineers, clerks and superintendents amounted to over $15,000. Mr. Davis excused this discrepancy, on the ground that the contract work required a good deal of supervision. The resolution was lost. The late City Inspector's claim for recording births, amounting to over $700, was allowed. Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 P. M.

The Boston *Traveller* states that the Connecticut River Railroad bridge, over Deerfield River, a mile south from Greenfield village, was burnt and nearly destroyed by a mob last Friday night. The bridge was a thoroughly built structure, and some weeks must elapse before it can be rebuilt.

The Boston *Herald* says that since the draft there, large numbers of men from the Canadas have arrived in that city with the intention to offer themselves as substitutes. The number is stated to be much larger than that of the persons who have been drafted, and who have run away to the Provinces to escape the military service for which they were drawn.

Hon. Caleb Cushing has given an opinion adverse to the construction placed upon the enrollment act in two important points, by Provost-Marshal Fry. Mr. Cushing maintains that the payment of $300 exempts a man for three years, and that a person cannot be required to furnish a substitute or pay the commutation money before being examined. In the latter particular the instructions of the Provost-Marshal General have already been overruled. The opinion is published in the Newburyport *Herald*.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association meets at Reading on the 4th, 5th and 6th of August next.

The price of Gold left off yesterday at 125½, against 126½ ℔ cent. on Monday afternoon. Earlier in the day the fluctuations were violent between 129@126½ ℔ cent. Stocks left off dull on the Railway Shares; firm for Government Securities. Money easy at 5@6 ℔ cent. Exchange 139 ℔ cent.

Responding to the violent fluctuations in Gold, yesterday, Breadstuffs opened rather briskly and buoyantly, but closed quite heavily. Pork, Lard, Sugars, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request. Cotton was more active, at advanced rates. Hay, Petroleum and Linseed Oil attracted more attention. Moderate freight engagements were reported. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alteration. The receipts of Domestic Produce were unusually light.

The Live Stock Markets show a full supply of all kinds of animals, and with the exception of hogs, they are selling well. The market was so deranged one week ago that butchers failed to get their usual quota, and they were now anxious to purchase.... Beeves foot up the large number of 5,213, for the week, only 3,696 of which were on sale at Forty-fourth-street. The market was quick on Monday, and prices were ½c.@½c. better than last week, on all the early sales, but trade slackened before night, and the closing rates on Tuesday were no better than one week ago. Good bullocks brought 11c.@12½c. ℔ ℔., net weight, and very few were sold under 9½c. The average of the entire market was over 10c., and very few were left over.... Sheep and lambs are selling quickly at previous quotations. Receipts, 11,231 for the week. Good fat sheep are worth 5½c. ℔ ℔., live weight; lambs, 8c.@9c.... Live hogs are slow of sale in hot weather. They are worth about 5½c., if corn-fed, and 5c., when fattened at the distilleries, Receipts (7,224) moderate, but quite sufficient.

Compromise with the Rioters, and Compromise with the Rebels.

One of the marked features of our "state of insurrection," last week, was the quick development of the counter policies of conciliation and coercion. From the very first day one portion of the community was for appeasing the wrath of the mob by urgent entreaties and by large concessions to its demands; the other scouted all parleying, and all use of any other means than the policeman's club and the soldier's bayonet. Gov. Seymour, as the leader of the first class, took early occasion to "implore" the crowd to refrain from all further destruction; and he assured it that he "had sent his Adjutant-General to Washington to ask the Government to stop the draft in this City for the present." On the other hand, Maj.-Gen. Wool, at the first stage of the riot, representing the feelings of all who wished to see law vindicated, issued a call for soldiers "to stay the ravages of the City by men who have lost all sense of obligations to their country;" and Mayor Opdyke in the same spirit made a call upon "all loyal citizens" to enroll themselves "as special policemen for the restoration of law and order."

There was not only this wide difference in respect to the method of treating *the rioters*, but it was palpable to everybody that the division of feeling upon this subject was nearly or quite identical with that which had previously existed in respect to the method of treating *the rebels*. The same lips which had been advocating compromise with the rebellion, were now advocating concessions to the riot; while those which had been staunch for utterly crushing out the one, were equally so for the utter crushing out of the other. This agreement was particularly noticed in the public journals. The sheets which had been in the habit of apologizing for the rebels, and of speaking soft words for them, and of denouncing the Government because it did not make overtures and liberal promises, were the very sheets which were now denominating these red-handed miscreants in our midst as "outraged conscripts," and as "the aggrieved laboring population," and heaping all manner of abuse upon the authorities in Washington because it did nothing to pacify, and everything to exasperate. On the other hand, the same organs of public opinion which had been for sustaining the war South until all opposition should be annihilated, maintained identically the same policy in reference to the insurrection in our own midst.

Of course there is no mystery in this coincidence. It might all have been calculated in advance. The essential matter at stake in the rebellion is precisely what it was in the riot—*the supremacy of law*. Those who do not hold fast to this in the one case would not in the other. Article sixth of the Constitution declares that "this Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land." The simple difference between the rebel and the rioter is, that the one resists the first clause, the other the second; but both alike are in resistance to the supreme law of the land. The same looseness of principle that would induce a man to be complaisant toward the rebellion would inevitably predispose him to treat the riot gently. Gov. Seymour designates the mob as "my friends," in the same vein exactly as when he denominates the rebels "our Southern brethren." His "imploring" in both cases is in precisely the same key. His promise that everything obnoxious shall be "stopped," are all in the same tenor. His conduct throughout is perfectly consistent. It is all shaped on the notion that law has no inherent sanction, no binding force of its own, but is simply a sort of sliding scale to be adjusted to the passions of the hour, or at best but a continuous compromise between its own rightful claims and the pemands of bad men.

A favorite argument of these people is that the rulers in Europe yield to pressure, and make concessions to their rebellious subjects. They are very fond of citing what this king or that emperor agreed to in order to restore quiet, just as if such instances were fit republican precedents. The potentates of Europe do these things, and with perfect legitimacy too, for there is nothing but their own arbitrary will to prevent. They have a prerogative. Our rulers have none. We live under Constitutional law, to which both governors and governed alike are subject. It is law, and no monarch, that reigns here. The prime duty of the Executive is to give the law effect. The Constitution itself binds him to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." He cannot remit; he cannot suspend; he cannot compromise. He would break his oath, and justly subject himself to impeachment, if he should do, or attempt to do, anything of the kind. He is shut up to the absolute necessity of executing the laws which the legislature, who are the only authorized representatives of the people, see fit to enact; and it is to enable him to do this that the Constitution has put the army and navy and militia at his command. All this quotation of the practices of foreign sovereigns, when hard pressed, proves but one thing—that they who use it have no proper understanding of the essential difference between the theory of our Government and that of the old monarchies.

It is now fast becoming clear to every loyal man that the stern, unparleying policy of the military authorities toward the "insurrection" last week was the only true one, and that the National Government did right in maintaining the draft, instead of suspending it, as Gov. Seymour solicited. There is a universal joy among the friends of public order over the settled fact that mobs cannot rule this City. There is a pride in the sense that law has been vindicated; and a consciousness of permanent security that every true man feels to be worth, a thousand times over, all the blood that has been shed to realize it. All are now coming to understand that a rioter is a public enemy, to be approached not with the olive branch, but only with the weapon of destruction. The same policy is speedily vindicating itself, as employed against the rebels. The number of those who are for seeking to conciliate and negotiate rebels back to their duty is rapidly diminishing. No compromise with lawlessness in any form is becoming more than ever the predominant sentiment. *Unconditional submission* is becoming the accepted watchword of the day. The rebellion will be settled, as the riot has been, on that basis and no other. And the result will be that—the national authority having survived this terrible ordeal unimpaired—we shall have a new guarantee for the stability and perpetuity of our institutions, of inestimable worth at home and immeasurable influence abroad.

The London Press on the War.—The London papers, at our last advices, were in a delightful frame of mind. They looked upon the triumph of the Southern Confederacy as a fixed fact, and were preparing to celebrate it with all the exultation becoming a neutral and a Christian nation. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania struck them as the climax and consummation of military generalship, and of his complete and speedy success they did not permit themselves for a moment to doubt. The *Times* expected to hear "within a week" that Jefferson Davis was in Washington; the downfall of that Capital was regarded as a foregone conclusion. The *Army and Navy Gazette*, edited by an old friend, Dr. Russell, pronounced Lee's attempt to be one of the most audacious military movements of modern times, and, while confidently anticipating its success, was candid enough to admit that failure would be "ruin" to the Confederate cause. At the same time, it began to speculate on the contingency of being addressed from Washington by "another Government," and on the difficulty—not to say the impossibility—of refusing to acknowledge it. Even the *Daily News*, which has kept its faith in the Union cause more steadfastly than any other London journal, began to fear that the "Confederate successes in the very neighborhood of Washington" would compel a speedy termination of the war; and the *Times* announced, with its usual air of confidence, that gold, which was then selling at about 150, "must again advance."

We beg to congratulate our affectionate cousins across the water on the accuracy of their predictions. Within a week after they were made, they had an opportunity of testing their accuracy. We hope they were satisfied with the result. Washington has not yet been taken. Jefferson Davis is not, up to the present moment, in that Capital. Great Britian has not yet been "addressed by another Government" from that place, and is not embarrassed by any doubt as to the propriety of recognizing it. Lee's army has been driven out of Pennsylvania and through Maryland, and is now chased, through the Shenandoah Valley, back to the Confederate Capital. Meantime, Vicksburgh has surrendered,—Port Hudson has fallen, the Mississippi is cleared of the rebels, Bragg has been driven toward the Gulf, Morgan's band of guerrillas has been driven out of Ohio and either killed or captured, Charleston is again attacked with fair prospects of success, and the premium on gold has fallen more than twenty per cent.

These things show what very poor prophets the London journals are. They show also the extreme folly of attaching so much importance as we are in the habit of doing to the utterances of these foreign oracles. Their interests and sympathies are all against us, and color their opinions upon everything which occurs here. It really makes very little difference what they may think of our war—of its character, progress or probable results. Their opinions cannot affect the issue of a single battle, scarcely the action of a single man. All we have to ask at their hands is that their *Government* will remain neutral and compel its subjects to abstain from acts hostile to us and in violation of international law. Upon this we have a right to insist: and if they will give us this we can very well afford to let them predict disasters to our cause to their heart's content.

The New Campaign in Virginia.

By one of those odd iterations in which this war has been so fruitful, it turns out that the military situation in Virginia is at the present moment almost an exact counterpart of what it was about the same time last year. We are now doing in the month of July very much what we were doing last season in the month of October.

Then, as now, a battle, disastrous to the rebels, but not decisive, had been fought North of the Potomac. Then, as now, Lee was allowed uninterrupted to withdraw his army across the river. Then, as now, the rebel generalissimo chose the Shenandoah Valley, in which to recover his shattered battalions and watch our movements, with a view to fight or fall back, as circumstances should dictate.

Now, as then, the tramp of the grand army is heard on the pontoons, marching over to a new campaign in Virginia.

There is one circumstance, however, which differentiates the present operations from those of last year, and which we trust may be an example of the new vigor and energy that will characterize the new campaign. Last year, six weeks were allowed to pass from the time the rebel army crossed the Potomac before our army was set in motion after it. It is needless to stir up the records of investigating committees to inquire who was to blame for this delay. Enough to know that it was fatal—that it gave Lee ample time to recuperate and reinforce his army, and that it wasted the golden season of fine weather and fine roads, and threw the campaign into a Virginia November, when rain and mud were more potent toward our defeat than all the adversary could do against us.

We have already practical evidence that this fault will not be repeated this year. Gen. Meade is already across the river with his army, and is now marching in pursuit of Lee's shattered force.

The information which we as yet have both as regards Lee's position and line of retreat and Meade's line of advance is too scanty to enable one to forecast the nature of the coming campaign. The character of the great chess-board is so well understood, however, that a few moves must reveal the general aspect of the grand game.

In an advance on an enemy moving by the Shenandoah Valley we have the choice of two lines, and only two. We can move either to the right or to the left of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

If we move by the right, the advance becomes a mere following *after* the enemy. The chances of overtaking him—he moving toward his base, we away from ours—are slender. But should the enemy determine to make a stand, the line of the Opequan Creek from Charlestown to Winchester will afford him three or four capital positions.

If, on the other hand, it is determined to move by the left, that is, east of the Blue Ridge Mountains, it becomes, on our part, a strategic manœuvre to seize the lower gaps through which the rebel army must debouch to cover its communications by way of Culpepper and Gordonsville.

If we take Culpepper or Gordonsville as what military writers call the "objective point," (and it is evident Lee has to make this in order to cover his line of retreat to Richmond,) it is obvious that a force moving to the east of the Blue Ridge Mountains and hugging that range, will be on the shorter line as compared with a force moving down the Shenandoah Valley. Lee's route must be by way of Winchester, Strasburgh and Front Royal, and debouching to make Culpepper through Chester Gap or Thornton Gap. We, on the other hand, marching by way of Berlin, Wheatland and Warrenton, have a direct line. Lee has two sides of a great triangle to describe—Meade has but one.

Previous to the inauguration of the campaign last Autumn, it was an anxious inquiry with Gen. McClellan which of these two lines of operation he should take. He at first determined to move by the Shenandoah Valley, and a reconnoissance in force was even made as far as Charlestown. This line, however, was abandoned, and the other chosen. The movement was made rapidly and even brilliantly. McClellan reached Warrenton, while Lee's army was still stretched back to Winchester. The delay of ten days which ensued when the change of command was made gave Lee the time required, and when at length Burnside got the head of his column opposite Fredericksburgh, he found the rebels occupying the line of the Rappahannock.

This line, synonymous with three disastrous failures, we presume Gen. Meade will avoid altogether. It should never have been chosen. By moving from Warrenton direct on Fairfax Court-house, he takes the Rappahannock where it is an insignificant rill, affording the rebels no position for defence.

We do not throw out these indications for the purpose of mere empty speculation; but to show that there is no reason to fear that a campaign which has so much in common with that of last year in its general features, must necessarily be the same in its results. On the contrary, the failures of the past furnish frequent monitions and instruction for the present.

The Last Shriek of the Rebels.

In this crisis of the Southern Confederacy, Jeff. Davis has done the best, the worst and the last thing that he can do. He has ordered to the field every man in the Southern Confederacy capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 18 and 45 years. This action he took on Wednesday of last week—the day on which the riot against a moderate, just and equitable draft, embracing only young men, had reached its climax in this City. Nothing daunts *him* and his co-conspirators in their purpose. Riots they have had in the South against the successive and atrocious conscriptions that have already swept into the field and to the grave the greater part of the able-bodied white men of every class; but none of them have affected their purpose, but rather made them more determined in their work of ruin. Inflexible and reckless, Davis issues his peremptory proclamation taking counsel only of the necessities of his situation.

The proclamation can only be enforced in six Southern States. It cannot be enforced in any of the three Confederate States west of the Mississippi River. It cannot be enforced in the State of Tennessee, nor of Mississippi.

It cannot give the rebellion many more men for its armies, for previous conscriptions have drawn in nearly every white man capable of bearing arms. There is superabundant evidence on this point. We do not believe that even if it be enforced rigidly in the whole region stretching from the Rappahannock to the Tombigbee, it will furnish to Jeff. Davis one-half as many men as he lost in the first ten days of the current month. But even forty thousand beardless boys and graybeards are better than nothing. "Dying men grasp at straws."

The movement must be looked upon as the dying shriek—the final struggle of the great rebellion. The rebel armies are all going to destruction. Johnston, Bragg and Lee are their mainstay; Johnston in a hopeless struggle against Grant at the Capital of Mississippi; Bragg retreating, no one knows where; and Lee with the remnants of a defeated army, in the Shenandoah Valley. Not even this proclamation, though not a rebel escape it, will bring up Davis' armies to their old strength, or save him and his cause from the utter ruin which is now overtaking them.

The Conscription Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it possible for laws passed by Congress to be altered by the President if found to be unwise or unjust? Should not the Conscription act be altered? Is it the best way to allow money to be paid, or substitutes to be procured? Ought not all to serve, when drafted, who are not by law exempted? When men have been drafted, the following way seems to have few objections: To have them first pass the Surgeons' examination, and then if found fit for duty, to allow ten days to procure a substitute (at whatever price he chooses,) and if he does not procure one in that time, to serve as a soldier, *or pay $300 to the Government, who will procure one*, and this substitute shall serve for him, and exempt the drafted man for the full period of the draft.

Would not this be just to all? If it is not just, then both rich and poor should go if drafted, excepting those who are by law exempted. Please answer one who desires information. EQUALITY.

1. Our correspondent can scarcely need to be told that the President can *not* alter laws that have been enacted by due authority.

2. It would not be wise, in our opinion, to require all who are drafted to serve, because thousands of cases will inevitably occur in which such a course would inflict infinitely greater injuries than it would prevent. Take the case of a large manufacturer or business man of any sort who employs a hundred workmen, and whose business depends entirely on his personal attention for its success. Suppose he is drafted; if he goes, his business stops, his workmen are thrown out of employment and their families are deprived of a living. Would it not be better for all concerned that he should be permitted to hire a substitute, or that upon some equitable terms he should be able to secure exemption from service? Would not his workmen find it greatly to their interest to have him exempted? This case may serve as an illustration of thousands that will occur, and for which some provision must be made.

3. The law, as it stands, is almost exactly as our correspondent thinks it should be. If a man is drafted he may procure a substitute at whatever price he chooses. If he can get one for $10, $50 or $100, very well: the substitute takes his place and secures his exemption. If the price of substitutes rises it may go to $200, $300 or $500; but, out of regard for men of limited means, the law steps in and says *it shall not rise beyond* $300,—because, on payment of that sum, the Government itself will undertake the "procuration of a substitute." Is it not clear that this clause really benefits the poor? True, it may be hard for the man who cannot raise $300; but it would be still harder if there were no limit, and he should be compelled to pay $500. This provision of the law has been shamefully misrepresented, and seems to be very imperfectly understood.

We trust we have answered our correspondent's queries. They are evidently put in good faith, and thousands in the community undoubtedly desire the same information.

What Next?—Gen. Grant has already another large job on hand, and, as a matter of course, he will accomplish it, either at the first effort, or the second, or the third, or, at all events, before he gives it up. He has determined to capture Johnston's entire army. A body of his troops under Gen. Sherman has chased them up to Jackson, and has been fighting them there for some time; and the latest rebel telegrams reveal some ominous facts for them. One from Jackson, of the 16th, announces the continued arrival of heavy reinforcements for Grant, "who are massed on our (rebel) right, for the purpose of crossing Pearl River above and flanking us." A subsequent rebel dispatch gives the opinion that Grant is "trying to flank us on the right." From all of which, we think Johnston had better look out for his right flank, not to speak of his left flank, his front and his rear. Grant is equally at home in moving upon the enemy's works from every side and angle, and Johnston did a very foolish thing not to hie away to the Tombigbee as soon as he heard that Grant was after him. When Grant captures Johnston and his force, he will sigh for another rebel army to conquer.

The Last Ditch Again.—We should think that after the late experiences of the rebels, they would cease talking in heroic style about fighting to the last ditch, and all that sort of thing. Vicksburgh was an excellent place for a last ditch. It was, in fact, the last rebel ditch on the Mississippi River. Beginning at Belmont, Grant had fought their troops and chased them from one point to another for over a thousand miles; and here at last they were in a corner, with no chance whatever of escape except by the practice of the heroics which they had so long been singing. But even here they hung out a white flag on their last ditch, and surrendered unconditionally.

We notice that, notwithstanding this and numerous other recent instances of like kind, the Charleston rebels have begun their last ditch song to the tune of Gillmore's cannon. They are going to "bid destruction and extermination welcome;" they are going to fight from street to street and house to house, and "yield to the conqueror nothing but smoking ruins and mangled bodies." The rebels ought now to be ashamed to vapor in this fashion. In the first place, if the Charleston rebels were to fight in the style they threaten, they would do what has been done by no rebel city in the South, though each one of them, from New-Orleans to Vicksburgh, has talked as loudly and declaimed as heroically as Charleston. In the last place, Gillmore has probably no intention of taking his few regiments of infantry into the city, and fighting the rebels from street to street and house to house; but is more likely to bring Charleston to terms at the mouths of guns a mile or two distant.

Good Advice to the Rioters.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo has issued a most earnest and beautiful address to his flock concerning rioting, which is transferred to our columns, and which will be found well worthy of perusal by every rioter and by every loyal citizen. He urges them by every motive to abstain from violence, to uphold the laws, and to submit to the draft. He refers to the New-York rioters, some of whom have fallen, others have been ruined, and all of whom, if they do not sincerely repent of their riotous conduct, will, he says, "be lost forever." He says that those who are drafted will be aided and protected, and closes with some most excellent Scriptural exhortations. Pastoral letters such as this must be admired and commended by people of all denominations and parties, and must have an excellent effect on the misguided men to whom they are addressed.

Foreigners in Dixie.—The unnaturalized residents of Charleston, who refuse to fight for the rebels, are dealt with rather summarily, and their "foreign protection papers" are treated rather cavalierly, if we may believe the papers of that city. A number of workmen in Charleston refused lately to join a military company, and exhibited in self-defence their foreign protection papers; but a rebel military commandant quickly sent them and their papers to an enrolling officer, who, says the Charleston *Courier*, "as quickly forwarded them to Morris Island, where ditching is going on, and foreign papers are not respected." Those madmen in this City who oppose the execution of a law because they pretend to think a single clause of it unjust, would find, if the rebellion, which they are aiding, were to succeed, that none of their rights, nor law nor justice either, would be respected if they stood in the way of Jeff. Davis.

The Rebels and the Rioters.—The Southern rebels are altogether too exultant over the riot in this City. When they find out how short-lived it was—how quickly it was put down—how rapidly the Empire City rallied to the support of law and loyalty—they will be less jubilant. They send their compliments to their Northern "brethren," and urge them to burn and gut more houses, and kill and mutilate more men; and Jeff. Davis' organ desires this "excellent outbreak" to go on until the North is a "desert of blood-soaked ashes." This last is what Lee set out to accomplish, but failed in most gloriously; and they can only now hope that the left wing of his army may achieve a greater success. They are doomed to another disappointment.

Life Insurance Companies and the Rioters.

Many inquiries having been made respecting the obligations and liabilities of Life Insurance Companies, in relation to those insured who have volunteered to protect the lives and property of our citizens, the following letter from Guy R. Phelps, M. D., Secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, (agency No. 104 Broadway,) will show the feeling of one Company, at least:

Hartford, Monday, July 20, 1863.

We do not consider that insured parties, called on as militia to suppress a riot, as vitiating the conditions of their policies; but if we did we would give them free permits, unless they fired *blank* cartridges, in which case we would charge them double extra premium. If New-York cannot preserve the peace of the City, it is high time the United States Government took the business in their own hands, and called for Connecticut men to do it.

GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.

Acknowledgments.

We have received the following subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the colored victims of the late riot, in addition to those already acknowledged:

Benedict, Hall & Co.	$250 00
Continental Bank Note Company, Alex. Wilson, President	100 00
American Exchange Bank	25 00

Also the following in aid of the fund for the relief of the injured of the Police, Fire and Military Departments:

Skeel & Reynolds	$200 00
Tiffany & Co.	100 00
Geo. M. Allerton	50 00

The Africa.

Halifax, N. S., Tuesday, July 21.

The steamship *Africa* sailed at 4 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday morning. Weather stormy.

FEARFUL CALAMITY IN 22D-ST.

The Walls of a Station-House Blown Down by the Wind.

Several Children Killed and Many Badly Wounded.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon arose one of the most violent gales which the City has experienced for years. Fortunately we have but one catastrophe to record as arising from it, but, unfortunately, that was of a terrible character. It occurred in Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Our readers will remember that the mob, on Tuesday last, destroyed, with other property, the Station-house of the Eighteenth Precinct. The building was set on fire in several places and burned completely down. Nothing was saved from it with the exception of a few books and other records. The officers lost a great deal of clothing, and the county was the sufferer in a large quantity of coal, the year's supply, which had just been taken in. The walls were left standing until yesterday, when the gale spent its force full upon them, and they yielded, falling in with a crash and an echo that was heard for squares around. At the time of the crash the ruins were filled with women and children, the greater part of whom were searching for coal and wood. Had the two walls fallen together the loss of life would have been much greater, though it is bad enough as it is.

Our reporter visited the scene of desolation at 6 o'clock last evening, and reached it just in time to see the body of a little boy, all mangled and torn, brought forth from the ruins, gently carried on the arms of four stalwart policemen. The scene was a terrible one and pregnant with suggestion.

At least a thousand persons—men, women and children—the greater portion of whom doubtless participated, actively or passively, in the burning of the building, were shouting and screaming, and pulling and hauling. Upon the smoking piles of brick and mortar stood mothers calling in vain for the children, who but a few hours before had been sent thither for coal and wood; fathers and brothers, black with dirt and pale with anxiety, looked on in despair or worked like maniacs at impossible tasks, hoping against hope for the lives of their buried little ones; sturdy Policemen, bared to the shirt, covered with dust and rubbish, sought diligently in the ruins of their own Station-house for the bodies of the children of the very people who attacked them, while yet another set of men vilified and blackguarded all the officers who were thus generously working for them. Many had escaped with life secure and limbs unhurt, but with wits somewhat beclouded, and able only to relate with national volubility their dangers.

As our Reporter reached the doorway, Officers Scofield, Hibbard, Sands, G. Kass and W. Kass were bringing along the body above referred to. The mother of the boy is a widow woman named Kennedy, living at No. 120 East Twenty-second-street; she had sent "Johnny," a little lad of ten years of age, to the ruins to get some wood. He had evidently died easily. His head was broken in behind, his face badly cut, his chest crushed in and his leg broken. The side of his face which was uncut was entirely free from dirt or blood, and presented, in its calm, sweet repose, a strange contrast to the fearfully repulsive picture on the other side.

The body was carried to the Bellevue Hospital, preceded by troops of laughing, shouting boys and girls, and followed by pushing, swearing men and crying, groaning women. The mother first saw her boy as he lay upon a little wooden bench near the Dead House. The scene was most harrowing, and, save in the characteristically national exaggerations of language and manner, was most touching. She begged hard to be permitted to take the body home, but, as the Coroner had held no inquest her request was denied. The officers, who were greeted with most uncomplimentary and offensive expressions by the crowd, returned to their unrequited labor of duty, while our reporter went into Bellevue Hospital in search of the other victims of the crash, who had up to this hour been brought in. The Warden, Mr. John E. White, very courteously received and took him through the several wards, visiting the patients, and afforded a vast amount of information, for which he deserves an acknowledgment. The first patient was Lizzie O'Brien, of No. 210 East Twenty-first-street. Lizzie is a beautiful little girl about ten years of age. She was lying on a couch in an admirably ventilated room, and receiving every attention which clear heads and kind hearts could dictate or suggest. Her head was badly cut behind, her left arm broken in two places, her chin severely bruised and her little limbs rudely struck. She stated that she went to the building with another little girl, who was looking for coal; that she saw the walls tremble and begin to fall. She then started to run, but tripped over a stone and fell into a hole, (probably one of the coal-vaults,) and after that she knew nothing. She was rescued by the officers and brought to the Hospital, where her wounds were dressed, her arm set and bandaged and her wants supplied. Her father was notified of her situation and called to see her.

The second one was Charles McCarthy, a boy of 13 years. He had been playing with a number of his companions in the ruins. He was caught by the falling bricks, his foot was broken and his face badly cut. He was unconscious, but the Warden did not consider him dangerously wounded.

The third patient was John Kellear, aged 16 years. This was the worst case of them all. He is very badly injured on the head and in the face, and needs careful attention and nursing.

These were all that were under the charge of the Warden. Several others were taken from the ruins and given into the charge of their friends. It is the opinion of the officers that there are other bodies under the ruins, and it is their intention to persevere in their good work until every brick has been removed. The people of that section of the City may well be grateful to the policemen of the Eighteenth Precinct, who, although professional and individual sufferers by the riots of last week, are, nevertheless, the very first to work with alacrity and strength in a cause so purely one of benevolence as this.

From Mr. White we gathered several interesting facts concerning his

PATIENTS FROM THE MOB.

There have been 70 sent there in all, of whom 17 have died. We saw several of them, and must admit that our experience differs from that of the venerable Archbishop, for we certainly saw many a riotous face among them. Two of them will not probably survive twenty-four hours, and one man had a series of gashes and slashes on the back of his head which would have killed any ordinary individual.

The case of a little girl named Ellen Jane Elliott, aged 10 years, of No. 110 East Twenty-seventh-street, was peculiarly affecting. The little girl was standing, on Tuesday last, at the window of her mother's house, when a shot passed through her face, cutting away the lower part of her nose and mutilating her face. She has won the hearts of her attendants by her quiet, uncomplaining manner.

Other cases of individual interest, but of no especial public nature, are in every ward, and the 700 patients who but half fill the accommodations provided by the county are well worth a visit from the curious or the charitable.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Origin of the Riot.

New York, Saturday, July 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In confirmation of your statement in the Times for Friday, that "the recent outbreak has not been spontaneous or accidental, but that it has probably been planned for months," I wish to inform you of a fact to which I was a surprised witness on the night before the commencement of the riot. On Sunday night, July 12, I left New-Haven, Conn., at midnight, and was greatly surprised to see at that late hour and on that day two hundred Irishmen get aboard the cars at that place for New-York without baggage. As I heard that the draft was to take place at New-Haven on the following Monday, I took it for granted that their object was to escape being drafted there. One of them told me that the previous night some three hundred had gone down to New-York, and shouted as they left, "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis." To which I replied indignantly that such men did not deserve the privileges accorded to them in this land of their adoption. We arrived at New-York at 3½ A. M. Monday morning, and our noisy companions got out in the neighborhood of Forty-second-street in a body together. They were undoubtedly active in the riot that occurred a few hours afterward, and came, it is equally probable, by set design for the very purpose of mingling in it. The whole community cannot be too wary in watching the secret movements of the conspirators who have stricken such a blow at our safety, prosperity and fair name. Cannot our Detective Police ferret out all the windings and workings of these diabolical traitors at home, and bring them to the fate that they deserve?

I am the more sure that the view here given, and corresponding with your own, is the true one, because on calling at a drug store in the City on my return, and finding it yet unopened, and the porter standing at the door waiting for the hour of six to come to ring up the clerk asleep within, he of his own accord burst into a violent tirade against the Government, damned Lincoln, and said that in a few months' time Jeff. Davis would be let into New-York, as well as many other things of the same sort. He was an Irishman, and surprised me by his violence, and as these various facts all came incidentally together before my view within a short time, they very naturally combined in giving me the same interpretation of the riot when it occurred that you have put upon it. The fierce persistency of the mob, as well as its great size, show "a method in their madness," which it took time and recognized leaders to prepare. Let every lover of the Republic be vigilant, as never before, in eying in any and every direction the smallest beginnings of such seditious turbulence in the future.

A Lover of God, His Country and New-York.

Punishment of Rioters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you not use your facile and vigorous pen in stimulating the authorities, the Press and the public, in using all possible means for ferreting out and punishing all persons implicated in the late riots? You have by your timely appeals called out much sympathy and large liberality for the sufferers. You will perform a higher and more difficult service if you will assist in bringing the thieves, robbers, assassins, houseburners and murderers who have caused all our sufferings, to merited punishment. It is to be feared that many of these criminals will escape "unwhipped of justice." Personal observation and inquiry lead us to think that there is a more diligent search after the property of robbed and murdered men than after the robbers and murderers of those men. I am well aware that our citizens and our Police feel little encouragement in searching out these criminals, thinking that they will be finally sheltered under the robes of judicial ermine.

But let us awake one and all, and endeavor to bring these offenders to justice. What safety is there for our persons, our lives, or our property, if these men are permitted to go at large and prowl about our path by day and by night? Are we willing to bear the weight and the curse of innocent, unavenged blood? A righteous God will punish us and our children, if we fail to inflict just punishment on these crimsoned murderers. Yours truly, M. R.

The Governor and State Arms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By order of the Governor, the arms distributed to civil associations are to be returned. But by the *Daily News* of the 20th, we see a statement (at the foot of the fourth column, first page,) that the rioters have in their possession 3,300 muskets, stolen from an armory. Why does not the Governor issue a proclamation ordering those scamps to give up those muskets, under a heavy penalty if not obeyed? Mr. Editor, we want fair play. If anybody is to retain arms, the associations have a legitimate right to keep them, and not the mob. ASSOCIATIONS.

Archbishop Hughes and the Colored Victims of the Riot.

New-York, Monday, July 20, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a pity that Archbishop Hughes, in his speech delivered before the meeting near his residence, made no allusion to the unfortunate and inoffensive victims of the brutal riot—the colored population. It is not yet too late for him to interfere in their behalf, and he can do so effectually through the Catholic papers of this City at any moment, if he is so inclined. And the Catholic Clergy can do likewise. One word from such a source would do more toward securing their permanent safety than the presence of 50,000 bayonets. Yours, respectfully, CITIZEN.

A Narrow Escape.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The family register shows that I was born on the 2d of August, 1828. Suppose now I am drafted and receive notice on the 1st of August, can I claim exemption from serving three years on account of age, or, in other words, am I liable to do military duty in the draft that takes those under 35 years of age for three years, seeing it lacks but one day of my being over age? Please give me your idea upon the subject. Yours truly, SYNTAX.

New-York, July 21, 1863.

Reply.—You are undoubtedly liable to draft.

The New-York Riots Abroad.

ADDRESS BY BISHOP TIMON, OF BUFFALO.

The following document appears in the Buffalo papers:

JOHN, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE HOLY SEE, BISHOP OF BUFFALO.

To the Dearly Beloved, Faithful Laity of the Diocese, Health and Benediction.

Dearly Beloved: In the name of the God of Charity, and through that charity which He, who called us to be your Bishop, has given us for you; through that charity of Christ in us, however unworthy, through which we would cheerfully give our life, if necessary, for each and every one of you; we beg of you, for Christ's sake, and for the sake of all that you love in heaven and on earth, to abstain from all resistance to law, from all riot, from all tumultuous gatherings, from all violence.

In New-York, many misguided men, yet very few, we believe, of practical Catholics, have shed blood in the late riot; and "the voice of their brother's blood *cried to the Lord* from the earth." Some of the rioters have fallen, many more will, we fear, suffer much, many will, perhaps, be ruined; *all* will feel the painful sting of a guilty conscience, during the rest of life, and, on their death-bed, (if, indeed, rioters who aid in murder could die otherwise than is written: "He that shall kill by the sword, must be killed by the sword." Apoc. xiii., 10,) they will, either through God's mercy, sincerely repent for their participation in the riots; or be lost forever! Dearly beloved, listen to the advice of a father who dearly loves you; submit to law and God will protect you. Should there be a draft, fewer will be drafted than would, probably, be killed in an unholy struggle against law. And if any of you be drafted, we will try to protect and aid; friends will protect and aid; God will protect, aid, and bless, in more ways than we know or dare name. Withdraw yourselves, then, we beg and exhort, from all who would excite to associations against the law of the land, or to violence and mob law. For God's sake—for the sake of your dear families—for the sake of your fathers and mothers, whether still pilgrims on earth or mingling with the "blessed crowd of witnesses" who from Heaven watch over your conduct on earth—we exhort you to *trust in God*, and not to lend yourselves to any exciter to mob violence, which leads so often to murder. If you follow this advice of your Father in Christ, we confidently assure you that "Whosoever shall follow this rule, *peace will be upon him, and mercy*, and upon the Israel of God." Gal. vi.

We require that this letter be read in every church on the Sunday after its reception.

Given at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, on the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, A. D. MDCCCLXIII. † JOHN, Bishop of Buffalo.

Confederate Privateers on the South American Coast.

Extract of a Private Letter dated

Rio Janeiro, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

The last French arrival brings the news that four Secessionist corsairs—the *Alabama*, the *Florida*, the *Georgia* and another, of which I have forgotten the name—entered the ports of Bahia and Pernambuco, where they landed several prisoners and demanded permission to obtain provisions and to make repairs, which was granted them. It appears that these pirate ships have committed frightful depredations, and burned almost all the Northern vessels coming from the Pacific, from Rio de Janeiro, from Bahia and Pernambuco. It is said that they have burned a Federal vessel near Cape Trio, not far from Rio, which was returning from China. To-day, (May 20,) a pirate vessel was seen before the bar of Rio, but it did not attempt to enter.

No American (Federal) vessel leaves this port now. I do not understand why the North does not issue letters-of-marque in order to destroy these pirates. It is said that a pirate is at Copacabana, near the botanical garden. The *Florida* has left Pernambuco in order to continue its work of destruction.

Several French sailing vessels, which have come in here, had been visited by the pirates and obliged to take more passengers than they wished. What will France say to that? It seems that every thing is permitted to these men—even the most reprehensible and ferocious acts.

The National Finances.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 21.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,281,500 five-twenties to-day at the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are being made to June 30. These gratifying figures are the result of the popular mind being settled with respect to the various military and political movements. Further large sales may be anticipated before the first of August. The loan is probably the only one which the Government will issue at par, and will command a premium as soon as the subscriptions are stopped.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, July 20.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived last night from City Point, with 1,000 prisoners of war, in charge of Maj. Mulford. They left for Annapolis early this morning.

Richmond papers say ninety-one prisoners, captured on Morris Island in the recent fight before Charleston, arrived at Richmond on the 17th, and were entered at the Libby Prison.

Died in Danville, Va., on the 10th inst., of typhoid fever, Dr. Walter P. Smith, son of Prof. N. R. Smith of Baltimore, Md.

Special from the Meriden Clarion.

Everything in Jackson is in the wildest state of excitement. Citizens are flying in every direction. The streets are filled with stock, negroes, and families escaping. Ox-carts and every conveyance are used. There was a terrible storm here last night, with heavy rain. Citizens from Clinton report that the enemy are burning every dwelling-house on the route as they pass.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of July 18 contains the following:

"Brig.-Gen. Paul S. Semmes, of Georgia, who was wounded at Gettysburgh, is dead.

Brig.-Gen. (now Governor) William Smith, of Virginia, has resigned his commission."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Draft—Half a Million Dollars to be Appropriated to Purchase Exemptions from the Conscription.—The Common Council Committee, appointed on Monday night, to consider the Mayor's communication, in which he recommends an appropriation by the city for the purpose of mitigating the severity of the Conscription act, met with the Board of Contracts, yesterday morning, to decide upon the amount to be raised. The Mayor opened the business by asking if his proposition had met the approval of the Committee, to which Alderman Ternan answerd in the affirmative. A discussion as to the power of the Common Council took place, and the Mayor gave it as his opinion that the money could be legally raised. He said that $30,000 only of a fund appropriated for encouraging enlistments, out of $150,000 voted, had been expended, and recommended that the sum remaining be used for the purpose contemplated in his message.

The question as to the number of men required came up, and it was stated that the quota of Kings County would be about 4,500 men.

After some further conversation, it was finally decided to recommend an appropriation of $500,000 for the purpose contemplated.

A special meeting of the Common Council will be held this evening, for the purpose of considering the matter. As there appears to be no opposition, the recommendation of the Committee will doubtless be adopted, and, from present appearances, by a unanimous vote.

The Police Courts—Muskets Supposed to be Stolen—The Attacks Upon Colored People.—Three men named Patrick Stanton, Robert Sadler and Michael Donnelly were brought before Justice Bosrum yesterday for examination. The parties were arrested in Greenpoint on Friday last, having in their possession two breech-loading carbines and some clothing, which it was supposed had been stolen in New-York during the riots. The carbines had evidently come from the gun factory in Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street, which was pillaged and burned by the mob; but the Officer who made the arrests being unable to produce any evidence implicating the parties, they were discharged. Two small boys named William McNally and James Minor were arraigned before Justice Bosrum on the charge of destroying furniture belonging to colored families in Warren-street a few days since. A colored man, named John Hicks, testified that a number of persons attacked his house, on the 15th inst., and destroyed his furniture, but could not identify the accused as having broken anything. Officer Gilligan swore that a large crowd smashed the windows of Hicks' house, and broke all they could find inside; saw the defendants coming out of the house at the time, but did not see them do anything. There being no evidence, in the opinion of the Justice, to hold the defendants, they were discharged.

Obituary.—Englebert Lott, Esq., formerly Sheriff of Kings County, died at his resince in Flatbush, on Sunday last, from compression of the brain. He had been suffering with disease for the year past.

Obituary.

The wife of Senator Pomeroy died, a day or two since, on board the *America*, just before reaching Albany. She was on her way to Geneva, the home of her family, from Washington, where she had completely exhausted her strength in building up an Asylum for Colored Orphans. She was a woman of rare excellencies of character, and had devoted herself with the utmost self-denial to doing good to others. The Surgeon-General indicated his estimate of her services by giving her a special steamer to bring her North for the restoration of her health.

Severe Storm—Interruption of Travel.

Albany, Tuesday, July 21.

A severe rain storm prevailed here for several hours this morning, which extended west and south. Castleton bridge, some twelve miles below this city, was washed away. The Hudson River Railroad train, which left here at 3 o'clock, would have been destroyed, but for a timely signal from the residents near that point. The train, which was not stopped a moment too soon, brought the passengers back to this city.

A serious break in the canal at Mount Morris is reported, another at Spraker's; and the gates of the Fort Plain, Canajoharie and Spraker's Basin have gone out.

Marine Disasters.

Atlantic City, N. J., Tuesday, July 21.

The British sidewheel steamer *St. John* sunk this morning, five miles E. S. E. of this place. Two boats full of men left her before she went down.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 21.

The British brig *George Crum*, from Sagua, arrived to-day with the Captain and crew of the schooner *Thorn*, from New-York to Greytown, abandoned on beam ends on the 17th, lat. 38° 12', long. 74°.

Cricket.

A single wicket match took place on Monday, on the St. George's cricket ground, Hoboken, between Hammond, Sadler and Hudson, of the New-York Club, and H. Wright and Messrs. Todd and Gibbes, of the St. George's Club, which resulted in a signal victory for the gentlemen of the St. George's Club. The following is the score.

ST. GEORGE'S.	Runs.	NEW-YORK.	Runs.
Mr. Todd, b. Sadler	4	Hammond, b. H. Wright	2
H. Wright, b. Sadler	9	Sadler, b. H. Wright	0
Mr. Gibbes, c. Hudson, b. Sadler	28	Hudson, not out	5
Wides	18		
Total	59	Total	7

AQUATICS.

The five-mile boat race, between Hammill and Ward, for the championship of the American waters, will take place to-morrow, at Poughkeepsie.

BASE BALL.

The match between the Eckford Club, of Brooklyn—the present champions—and the Mutual, of New-York, will come off to-day, at Hoboken, upon the grounds of the Mutual Club, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Gale Yesterday.—The City experienced an unusually severe gale early yesterday afternoon, which played havoc with signs, awnings, &c. In the harbor it was felt to a greater extent, many vessels dragging their anchors, but none going ashore except the U. S. steamer *Honduras*. She came side on to the Battery Enlargement, and was pulled off by four steam-tugs. Prof. Hall's baths suffered some from the action of the sea. One of them sunk and partly went to pieces. The bridge leading from the Battery to them was carried away. Some slight collisions also occurred in the North River, but nothing of consequence.

Board for Retiring Army Officers.—The Board consists of Maj.-Gen. Irwin McDowell, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. E. D. Keys, U. S. A.; Surgeon Wm. J. Sloan, U. S. A.; Surgeon John Campbell, U. S. A.; Capt. Hayden, U. S. A. The Board met informally July 21. Absent, Gen. Thomas. Adjourned until Wednesday, July 22.

Colorific Colors Hair a Beautiful Brown or black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed best and satisfactory, or money returned. Sold by druggists. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, No. 62 John-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
They leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Notice.—A capitalist, with $10,000, is offered a rare opportunity to engage with the subscriber in establishing a very reliable and profitable manufacturing business. Address MANUFACTURING, Post-office Box No. 2,880.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

Gomez—Monjo.—On Monday, July 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. C. C. Pise, Domingo Gomez, of Cardenas, and Catherine Monjo, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Burroughs.—In Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, July 21, Theodore Burroughs, aged 60 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, Newtown.

Burnham.—In this City, on Monday, July 20, at his late residence, No. 93 Ludlow-st., of consumption, Ethan A., son of M. A. and S. Jane Burnham, aged 25 years and 7 months.

His remains will be taken, on Wednesday, July 22, to Troy, N. Y., for interment.

Beebe.—In this City, on Friday, July 17, of the brain fever, Rev. Levi S. Beebe, aged 53 years.

Burgher.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 21, May H., only child of Charles A. and Adeline M. Burgher, aged 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, July 23, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 22 Bethune-st.

Burhans.—On Tuesday, July 21, Samuel Burhans, aged 75 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Paterson (N. J.) and Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

Candler.—In North Orange, on Sunday, July 19, Capt. Samuel Candler, in his 82d year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, July 22. The Morris and Essex cars leave the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock, for Brick Church Station. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Marine Society, are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice.

Gouge.—In Trenton, on Tuesday morning, July 14, William M. Gouge, in the 67th year of his age.

The deceased was for many years editor of the Philadelphia *Gazette*, author of a work on Banking, and for thirty years connected with the Treasury Department at Washington.

Livingston.—Killed at Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, Lieut. Manning Livingston, 3d U. S. Artillery, son of Morgan L. Livingston, of this City, in the 21st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment, on Friday next, July 24, in the 10 o'clock A. M. train, Hudson River Railroad. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Morrison.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 21, Freddy, infant son of Jonathan and Anne M. Morrison.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, July 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Franklin-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs.

Stevens.—In Gettysburgh, Penn., on Sunday, July 5, from a wound received in the battle at that place on Wednesday, July 1, Lieut.-Col. George H. Stevens, 2d Wisconsin Regiment, son of the late John Stevens, of this City.

His remains were interred in the Evergreen Cemetery, at Gettysburgh.

Starr.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 21, of scarlet fever, Harry Barnes, youngest child of Henry W. and Mary E. M. Starr, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 8 South Oxford-st., on Wednesday, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Middletown, Conn., for interment.

Shuart.—On the battle-field, near Gettysburgh, Penn., on Friday, July 3, of wounds received on Thursday, July 2, Christian Adolphus Shuart, Co. H, 2d regiment New-York State Militia, eldest son of Isaac C. and Margaret Shuart, of Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y., in the 30th year of his age.

☞ Paterson (Passaic Co., N. J.) papers please copy.

Sutton.—On Monday, July 20, of cholera infantum, after an illness of seventeen hours, Pauline, twin daughter of Effingham B. and Mary L. Sutton, aged 19 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 67 East 17th-st., on Wednesday, July 22, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Thurston.—On Saturday, July 18, in Washington Hospital, Gettysburgh, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburgh, on Wednesday, July 1, Robert P. Thurston, a member of Co. E, 14th regiment New-York State Militia.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Watson.—On Monday, July 20, William Watson, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, July 22, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Ball, No. 17 Reade-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 389—July 21, 1863.
30, 24, 13, 19, 20, 5, 38, 55, 14, 3, 27.
Kentucky, Class 390.—July 21, 1863.
42, 45, 54, 49, 30, 61, 78, 7, 64, 67, 69, 2.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT
FOR RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' and
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
CABINET TRIMMINGS,
CUTLERY.
PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

CLASS OF 1853, YALE COLLEGE.—THE Decennial Meeting of this Class, will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1863, at the New-Haven Hotel. It is confidently expected that the meeting will be a success in every particular.

H. H. BABCOCK,
E. W. SEYMOUR, } Committee.
A. L. TRAIN,

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

VETERAN ARTILLERY—BOUNTY $552.—Men wanted for Co. G, Thirteenth regiment New-York artillery, Col. Wm. A. Howard. Apply to Capt. CHAS. J. SANDS, late of the Marine artillery corps, No. 3½ Broadway.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"New-York, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"New-York, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 Madison-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

June 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

New-York, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

This fashionable medicine must be taken at this season of the year, particularly whenever you have the least uncomfortable feeling from an over-indulgence of fruit, or whenever Diarrhœa or pain in the bowels are the result of eating tainted food, or a relaxing condition of the atmosphere. If taken according to directions, it never fails to check the disorder and allay the pain. For years has it been tested, and its reliability established beyond a doubt.

The soldiers of the Potomac can bear testimony to it efficacy in curing of Diarrhœas and Dysenteries, for they poor fellows, paid the sutlers last Summer as high as one dollar, when it was beyond our power to supply them for twenty-five cents, a bottle of the Relief.

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, use Radway's Ready Relief—chew a little gum arabic and avoid opiate mixtures.

RADWAY & CO.,
No. 87 Maiden-lane.

PILES.
DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.

Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure.*

Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.

J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND FOR the relief of colored people who suffered by the late riot.

CORRECTED LIST.

Geo. Griswold Gray	$250 00	Seton & Redmond	$50 00
Capt. Ezra Nye	50 00	Wood & Redmond	50 00
Sturges, Bennett & Co.	500 00	Parsons & Petit	25 00
Produce Exchange	800 00	Wm. B. Isham & Gallup	100 00
Young, Schultz & Co.	250 00	Joseph B. Collins	30 00
Weston & Gray	500 00	Collection of 4th-av. Presby'rian Church by S. Churchill	206 85
Samuel Willetts	250 00	Collins, Rayner & Co.	100 00
N. E. Monroe & Bro.	100 00	Richard Warren	100 00
D. G. Bacon	200 00	H. K. Bull	100 00
Wm. H. Fogg	250 00	Denton, Smith & Co.	100 00
R. P. Buck	200 00	T. R. Minturn	100 00
N. L. & G. Griswold	250 00	Storm & Ferris	50 00
H. H. Warden	100 00	Wylie & Knevals	100 00
F. Dolliners	100 00	Allen, Hoag & Co.	100 00
Dollner, Potter & Co.	100 00	Otis W. Booth	50 00
Sherman, Tallman & Co.	200 00	D. Wadsworth & Co.	50 00
Stanton, Sheldon & Co.	100 00	Chas. H. Marshall	250 00
John D. McKenzie	100 00	Geo. T. Trimble	100 00
Hugh N. Camp	100 00	Cyrus Curtiss	50 00
Skeel & Reynolds	100 00	James Cassidy	25 00
Noah T. Swezey	100 00	Wm. Hubbard	50 00
E. Cornell White	100 00	Bogert & Kneeland	100 00
Beebe & Brother	200 00	Smith & Peters	100 00
Ockershausen, Bros.	100 00	Cash	5 00
Dow, Youngs & Co.	100 00	G. E. Detmold	100 00
Beards & Cummings	100 00	Samuel Bonnell, Jr.	50 00
Reeve, Case & Banks	100 00	Alfred E. Beach	100 00
Hugh Allen	200 00	O. D. Munn	50 00
John Glendorf	100 00	Lyles, Polhamus & Co	100 00
Booth & Edgar	200 00	Cash	5 00
Sheffield & Co.	50 00	Owen, & Carnegie	200 00
A. A. Low & Bros.	250 00	Wm. Crosby & Co	50 00
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	250 00	L. M. Hoffman, Son & Co.	100 00
Schovill Manufac. Co.	100 00	Beatty, Dorman & Co.	100 00
E. W. Russell	100 00		
Wm. Redmond & Son	50 00		

Total amount received to date..........$9,156 85

JON. STURGES, Treasurer.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,
U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS.
Also POCKET PISTOLS of improved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica.)

10,000 MUSKETS FOR SALE—FIRST-class arms. Apply to H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"LES MISERABLES" IN SPANISH.

MR. CARLETON, (Publisher of the English Edition of "Les Miserables") will publish this week, LES MISERABLES, by Victor Hugo, in the Spanish language, complete and unabridged, in two large octavo volumes, bound in cloth and paper covers.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York,
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.

MANUAL FOR QUARTERMASTERS AND COMMISSARIES,

Containing instructions in the preparation of vouchers, abstracts, returns, etc., embracing all the recent changes in the army regulations, together with instructions respecting taxation of salaries, etc. By Capt. R. F. Hunter, U. S. A. 12mo., price $1. Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

Just published by
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

THE WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Report to the Swiss Military Department, preceded by a Discourse to the Federal Military Society, assembled at Berne, Aug. 18, 1862. By Ferdinand Lecomte. Translated from the French by a Staff officer.

In one volume, 12mo. Price $1.
Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.
Just published by C. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what are the bad habits of manhood and womanhood, and their pernicious results, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c. Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 40c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the water-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

Headquarters Seventy-first Regiment,
N. G. S. N. Y., New-York, July 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER—THE OFFICERS AND members of this regiment are hereby notified to appear fully armed and equipped, (fatigue uniform,) with knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens, at the Armory, on Wednesday morning, July 22, 1863, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of being mustered out of the service of the United States, and being paid off.

Commandants of Companies will bring their muster rolls to the Armory, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock for examination. By order of Col. BENJ. L. TRAFFORD.

John R. Livermore, Adjutant.

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1863.

CIRCULAR, NO. 54.—EXISTING LAWS MAKE no distinction in the matter of pay, bounty, and other allowances, between soldiers of African descent and other soldiers in the service of the United States. Men of African descent can, therefore, only be accepted as substitutes for each other under the Enrollment act.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Headquarters Twenty-third Regiment,
N. G. S. N. Y., Brooklyn, July 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 18.—THIS REGIMENT will assemble, fully uniformed and equipped, at the Armory, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to be mustered out of the service of the United States, and paid off. By order of

Col. WM. EVERDELL, Jr.

John M. Pratt, Adjutant.

BAKER & GODWIN TO THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE.

This loyal locality during the past week was threatened by the vilest mob that ever came forth from dens of darkness and crime; but Night and Day it frowned its defiance upon traitors and rioters, and proudly stood forth as the Fortress of Freedom and Truth, of Government and Law. Thanks to the noble Metropolitans, and to the brave Soldiers, and to the good Citizens who gallantly and generously protected the Freedom of the Press, our premises were preserved, and our machinery was not disturbed for a single hour.

The fears which some of our friends entertained were not shared by the occupants of PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE. They knew the character of the assailants and they also knew that the means of defence which they possessed were, in a righteous cause, ample to preserve their property and persons. There was no safer place in the City during the past week of horrors than PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE. Our "Peace-Makers" were made of stern stuff, and were prepared for precisely what their makers intended. Their services, however, were entirely of a conciliatory character, and no good citizen feared them.

PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE has now resumed its peaceful business aspect, and again invites the public to the use of its Stores, its Offices, its Bulletins and its Presses.

BAKER & GODWIN beg to assure their patrons throughout the country that their business is entirely undisturbed; and announce to the public that they are prepared, as heretofore, to execute EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, from the Smallest Card or Label to the Largest Bill or Book, in the Best Manner, in the Shortest Time, and at the Lowest Cash Prices.

BAKER & GODWIN,
Book, Newspaper, Job and Card Printers,
Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very Soothing effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

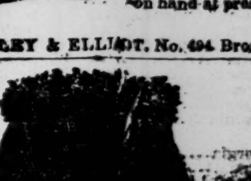
N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

Agents in New-York City:
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GRAY, No. 361 Broadway.
MARTIN & CO., Providence, R. I.

BARTLETT'S POLAR REFRIGERATORS

NOTICE.—Parties desiring to get these celebrated Refrigerators can now be furnished. Nearly all the sizes on hand at present.

LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.

MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION,

Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(Near corner of Fulton.)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.

DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—Beware of any other Uterine Catholicon. Use nothing but the Catholicon marked "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," having the seal of the Graefenberg Company and the name of JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., on the outside wrapper, and his signature on the inside label.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

NOTICE.—THE CONTRIBUTORS AND SUCH AS are disposed to contribute to the fund for the benefit of the members of the Police, Military and Fire Department injured in defence of the property of the City during the late riots, and the families of such as were killed, are requested to meet at the Chamber of Commerce, corner of Cedar and William sts., TO-DAY, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing the Committee for the distribution of the funds, requested by the Mayor.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Rinard vs. *Jones.*—Motion denied, with costs to defendant to abide the result.

Ladds vs. *O'Connor.*—Motion to set aside for irregularity allowed. Defendant let in on terms to defend.

Schwartz vs. *Hecksmg.*—Motion to set aside for irregularity denied. Defendant let in to defend on terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 9,250 bbls. Flour, 9,230 bbls. and 885 bags Corn Meal, 10,988 bushels Wheat, 6,303 bushels Corn, 1,385 bushels Oats, 244 pkgs. Provisions and 747 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls. Pots, at $7@$7 25 ꝑ 100 ℔s. Pearls continue scarce, quiet and nominal.

BEESWAX—Continues quiet and depressed.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand, at steady prices.

CHEMICALS—Continue dull, and prices nominal.

COFFEE—Sales to-day were confined to 50 bags Maracaibo, at 30c., and 210 bags Rio at 27c.@27½c. ꝑ ℔. Market heavy. We quote: Java at 35½c.@36c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 30c.@32c.; Rio at 26c.@28½c.; and San Domingo at 26c.@26½c. ꝑ ℔. Stock of all kinds this morning, 116,959 packages, including 1,317 bags, and 13,907 mats Java, 94,500 bags Rio and Santos, 2,400 bags Maracaibo, 350 bags Laguayra, 660 bags St. Domingo, and 3,835 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Has been dull and unsettled.

COTTON—Has been in more demand, and has advanced to 60c.@61c. for Middlings, ꝑ ℔., with sales and resales of 1,350 bales.

DYEWOODS—Have been in very limited request at irregular prices.

FRUIT—The market has been inactive, and prices have been unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather briskly and buoyantly, but closed quite heavily, influenced by the violent fluctuations in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Sales since our last, 15,200 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 60; poor to choice extra State at $4 95@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 80 ꝑ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@$4 60
Extra State	4 95	@ 5 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 95	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	5 60	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 9 00

Southern Flour is doing better; sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $5 80@$6 40 for poor to good superfine; $6 45@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ꝑ bbl. Canadian Flour is unsettled; sales 800 bbls. Extra at $5 95@$7 25 ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal has been in less request, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl.; sales 800 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand to-day, opening at an advance of about 2c. ꝑ bushel, but closing with a downward tendency. Sales have been confined to 118,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 35@$1 40; Amber Western at $1 27@$1 30; Red do. at $1 24@$1 27; Amber Iowa at $1 23@$1 24; Milwaukee Club at $1 12@$1 22; Chicago Spring at $1 06@$1 19; Amber State at $1 27@$1 29; Red do. at $1 25 ꝑ bushel. Corn has been less active and unsettled. Sales have been reported to-day of 145,000 bushels, at 64c.@65½c., chiefly 64½c.@65c., for shipping mixed Western; 63½c.@64½c. for unsound; 70c.@71c. for White, and 68c.@70½c. for Yellow Western, ꝑ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 90c.@$1, according to quality, ꝑ bushel. Oats are in more demand, including Canada at 70c.@73c.; Western at 73c.@75½c.; State at 75½c.@76c. ꝑ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River bale has been in fair request to-day, at 75c.@85c. ꝑ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand, at 15c.@21c. ꝑ ℔.

IRON—Has been dull and unsettled.

LEAD—Has been in limited request, at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Sales (privately and by auction) since our last, 530 bbls. New-Orleans, at 32c.@43c., and 85 hhds. Cuba, at 19c.@39c., according to quality, ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine (nominally) at $3 50@$3 55 ꝑ gallon; Tar at $7 50@$10 50 ꝑ bbl, and Resin at $31 50@$39 ꝑ 280 ℔s. The quotation in our last, printed after Spirits Turpentine, should have been for Eastern Laths—the nominal range for which was $1 35@$1 38 ꝑ thousand.

OILS—The demand has been fair for Linseed and Petroleum, which have been quoted a shade firmer.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 34,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 4,000 pieces, 64x64, 14c., cash, Monday; 13,000 pieces, 64x64, 13c., cash, Friday; 8,000 pieces, 60x64, 12½c., cash, Friday; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, 12¼c., cash, Friday; 4,000 pieces, 60x60, 11¾c., cash, Friday.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, and sales have been made of 1,600 bbls., at $11 5@$11 75 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 75 for new Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ꝑ ℔. Bacon is inactive, at 6c.@7½c. ꝑ ℔. Lard is improving; sales 800 tcs. and bbls., at 9¼c.@9¾c., ꝑ ℔. Beef continues quiet, at former rates; sales 225 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 25 for Plain Mess, ꝑ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ꝑ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ꝑ ℔. Cheese rules quiet at 9c.@11c., ꝑ ℔.

SEEDS—Have been in limited request at irregular prices.

SPICES—Have been dull and heavy, as previously represented.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, 950 hhds., including New-Orleans at 8 5-16c.@11½c.; Porto Rico at 12c., and Cuba at 10c.@10¾c.; with 102 boxes Havana at 11¼c.@11¾c., ꝑ ℔. Market depressed.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 60,000 ℔s. at 9¾c.@10c. ꝑ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quiet and unsettled in price.

TOBACCO—Sales, since our last, 283 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@21c. ꝑ ℔. Export movements are checked by the extreme fluctuations in Exchanges.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at 45c.@45½c., chiefly within the range, ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were made, to-day. For Liverpool—56,000 bushels Grain, by American and foreign vessels, at 6½d.@8½d. ꝑ bushel; and 405 pkgs. Provisions at 25s. ꝑ ton. For London—2,800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 9d. ꝑ bbl. For Penarth Roads, and orders—18,000 bushels Grain, on private terms. A foreign bark took 20,000 bushels Grain at 6s. 4½d. to Cork, or 6s. 6d. to Belfast, ꝑ quarter. For Antwerp—There were engaged 900 bbls. Flour at 6s. ꝑ bbl.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 21.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT dull at $1 50@$1 55 for White, and $1 40@$1 42 for Red. CORN dull. PROVISIONS inactive. WHISKY quiet.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 21.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT scarce; sales at $1 80@$1 85 for White. CORN firm; sales of White at 85c.@86c., and at 72c.@75c. for Yellow. COFFEE dull; sales of Rio at 28c.@29½c. WHISKY dull.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM AMERICA.		
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	July 25	Quebec	Liverpool.
Hammonia	July 25	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
	FROM EUROPE.		
Georgia	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	July 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Olympus	July 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	July 14	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Locust Point	July 23	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	July 25	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California.

Ocean Queen	July 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Jura, via* Portland, close on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Bavaria, via* Southampton and Hamburgh, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburg*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Central America, &c.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific, by the *Ocean Queen*, close on Thursday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ......6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ......5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at......5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY of MR. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under MR. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos. Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $300 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The largest, cheapest and best assortment in the Union. Band, Church and Glee Music, Instruction Books and strings for all instruments. Country and City orders. Promptly filled at MILLETT'S Old Music Store, No. 395 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octave.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.

LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS. MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.

N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.

Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thicknesss, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive, 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.

H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S

CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.

F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 198 Merchants'-row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.

SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.

Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

ATTENTION, DISCHARGED OFFICERS OF THE TWO YEARS REGIMENTS.—Officers who enlisted as privates or non-commissioned officers, and were afterward promoted and then discharged by reason of expiration of term of service, can draw their bounty by calling on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 22d, 23d and 24th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at Room No. 20 American Hotel, corner Clinton-place and Broadway. Letters of inquiry answered free of charges, if addressed to Box No. 962 Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HOW THEY TREAT A United States soldier at the Navy-yard. After serving five years in New-Mexico, the advertiser, having returned to New-York, applied at the Navy-yard for work. The Commandant's reply was he had no work for discharged soldiers. The advertiser wishes to make it public, for we all know that where there are over 6,000 workmen, there could be room found for one discharged soldier. It is not a very good way to encourage reinlistments.

SOLD EVERYWHERE—WHOLESALE AT No. 831 Broadway, New York, the most efficient bedbug riddance ever known: safe, cleanly, vegetable liquid, without opium, larkspur or mercury, killing instantly all vermin infesting man or animals; 25 cent bottles. Dodge's Infallible Vermin Exterminator. Also, Dollar Pocket Stereoscopes, the most intensely gratifying little instrument ever invented for viewing pictures as fast as picked up!

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The second Annual Festival of the A. P. A., advertised to take place on the 22d inst., is postponed for the present. Due notice will be given of the time to which it is postponed, as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed. THOMAS MINNIS, Sec.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN A SHORT time without publicity. Incompatibility of temper, desertion, abuse or drunkenness, the only cause required. All cases guaranteed and confidential. Advice free. Apply to H. BATEMAN, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 658 Broadway.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE YACHT OF about 14 tons; a fast sailer, well found, and in complete order. Will be sold low. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR, lessons gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FROM TWO years' regiments, who did not receive their bounty when paid, in consequence of not having served full time, can receive the same through SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Dainbeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863, At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

40 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
650 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Matti, Hortense, Ranger, Relampago, Maggie, Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
39 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
48 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
8 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
3 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
32 Bales COTTON from prize schr. SEA LION.
57 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISLAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.

Also, immediately thereafter at Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:

39 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
2½ Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN, ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

5,560 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS from the following vessels:

ANNA,
ALABAMA,
ASCENSION,
ALLIGATOR,
CLOTHILDA,
CLARA,
DOLPHIN,
L. DUDLEY,
DIANA,
EUGENIE,
EAGLE,
ELISHA BECKWITH,
A. T. HODGE,
HANDY,
HORTENSE,
LINNET,
IDA,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
MAGGIE FULTON,
MATTIE,
ROSALIE,
RELAMPAGO,
THERESA No. 2.
JOE FLANNER,
JUNIPER,
NEPTUNE,
SEA BIRD.

Consisting of as follows:

Axes, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Coppers, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

COTTON, &c.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

CARGO OF PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, } ss.

BOSTON, July 18, 1863.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court, on the 25th day of July, current, at 12 o'clock, M.

The cargo of the PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY, consisting of

511 Bales strict Middling Cotton.
309 Bales low Middling Cotton.
65 Bales Ordinary Cotton.
10 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
20 Bales Damaged Cotton.
49½ Bales Damaged Cotton.
33½ Bales Damaged Cotton.
1 Lot Cotton Pickings.
10 Boxes Tobacco.
1 Barrel Tar.
2 Barrels Resin.
42 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
2 Kegs Spirits Turpentine.

Libeled in said Court in a cause of prize, and upon the recommendation of the Prize Commissioners and motion of the United States District-Attorney, ordered to be sold.

JOHN S. KEYES, U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts District.

Catalogues ready on Thursday. Samples can be seen at S. S. Dewey's, No. 44 Water-st., and Packard & Freeman's, No. 50 Kilby-st.

W. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863. }

This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

☞ Interruptions at the mines, and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., the most perfect pair of Welsh ponies ever seen in this City. They are black, with long, flowing tails, perfectly matched, and showing a style rarely exhibited in any pair of large horses. They are five and six years old, perfectly sound, and are thoroughly broken to double and single harness, tandem and saddle use. Their dispositions are wonderfully gentle, being free from any trick, which is an accomplishment ponies are rarely without. They are very enduring travelers, accustomed to carrying heavy loads over long distances, and with a medium load have traveled 25 miles in three hours. The phaeton was made by Lawrence, expressly for these ponies. The whole establishment is in perfect order, and a rare opportunity is offered to any gentleman wanting a very perfect turn-out for a family of boys or young ladies. These ponies have been driven for one season by a lady, and are now sold for no fault.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE BLACK HORSES FOR SALE.—There will be sold on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 12 o'clock. M., in front of HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.'S Auction Rooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant pair of clear black horses, with long tails, four and five years old, 16½ hands high, perfectly sound and gentle. They are thoroughly broken to double and single harness, are good travelers, and showing a great deal of style; are admirably adapted for family coach or showy express horses. They were originally purchased for farm work, but, being too valuable for that purpose, the owner now offers them for sale, not knowing that they possess a single fault.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

A full blood *Trustee* mare, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, gentle in harness and under the saddle; can trot close on three minutes, and of great endurance.

A Mexican mustang pony, about 12 years old, has been used as a lady's saddle pony; is kind and a good traveler.

Long tail bay horse, 8 years old, about 16 hands high, kind in single or double harness, very fast, and a splendid saddle horse; can travel 30 miles in two hours.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Cor. G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D.C., July 11, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at the "Corral," near the Observatory, Washington, D.C., a lot of horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. C. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., five cases Tuck's patent round piston packing manufactured by Tuck.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The undersigned, assignee of CHRISTIAN PAUL, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st. 19 feet 1 inch, and in the rear 42 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side 52 feet, and on the northerly side 63 feet.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c., No. 49 William-st.

The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, July 21 inst. at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

The above sale is further adjourned to July 30, inst. at same hour and place.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 144 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of mahogany sofas, chairs, arm chairs, and rockers, in hair cloth; rosewood piano-forte (Gilbert, maker,) rosewood etagere, marble-top; mahogany centre and side tables, marble tops; what-nots, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, enameled bedroom furniture, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension table, marble-top buffet, arm dining chairs, rosewood hall stand and chairs, brocatel and lace curtains, window shades, mantel clocks, china vases, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen furniture. Also, several very fine proof engravings.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE.—BY ROBERT HAYDOCK, THURSDAY, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 101 Liberty-st., on four months' credit: 6 crates common Ware, 100 cases Porter's French Glass, 600 packages American Glass, 150 packages Kerosene Chimneys.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at PAR for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1862, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS

and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,

No 42 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863. }

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office.

WM. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AN 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863. }

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:

Bonds due Aug. 1, 1859.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.

Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st. WASHINGTON, D C.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. The transfer books will be closed on and after July 22, until day of payment. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS SOLD AT A DISCOUNT of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st. LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY.—A large amount in sums to suit. Apply by letter, with full particulars, to P. BENJAMIN, Agent, No. 75 West 45th-st.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ACCOUNTS cashed, bounties and pay of discharged soldiers paid. SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863. The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ ꝑ cent., payable on 10th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—DIVIDEND.—A regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., have been duly declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JUNE 30, 1863. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y. INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Bank, held June 30, 1863, the following resolutions were duly passed:

Resolved, That the Capital Stock of the Manufacturers' Bank be increased sixty thousand dollars, so that its entire capital shall be two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Resolved, That those who are stockholders on the 6th day of July next, shall have the right between the 6th and 20th days of July to subscribe and take such increased capital stock at par, in the proportion of two shares for each five owned by the subscribers.

Resolved, That books for the subscription by stockholders be opened at the Bank on the 6th day of July next, and continue open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th day of July, when they shall be closed; and that all Shares then remaining untaken be sold at public auction, at the Trinity Buildings, New-York City, on the 27th day of July next, to the highest bidder, (but at not less than par,) for the benefit of the Bank, except that subscribers who would be entitled to fractional parts of Shares, shall have the benefit of the premium upon their fractions, and owners of less than three shares who shall notify the Cashier on or before the 20th day of July, of their desire to subscribe, shall have the like benefit.

Resolved, That the increased Capital shall be paid in on or before the 20th day of July next, that subscriptions remaining unpaid at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day shall be forfeited and void, and the shares subscribed for, but not taken, shall be sold at public auction for the benefit of the Bank, at the time and place above mentioned. By order of the Board,

JUNE 30, 1863. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend, from the earnings of the company for six months ending 30th June ult., of Three Per Cent., free of the United States income tax, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and be reopened on Tuesday, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 25, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared an Extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the first day of August next. In future the Dividends will be paid on the first days of February and August. The tranfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUC[illegible], Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Ju[illegible]4, 1863. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at their office this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 135 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, corner of Pine-st. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. net, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to shareholders on and after Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from 21st inst. to day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE NO. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 9th July, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 8, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 13, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.

CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 25TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, SILVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Four Per Cent. over $500, (free of Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

INSURANCE.

CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE No. 180 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL....$200,000.

This Company is now prepared to issue Policies against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE At current rates.

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW WESSON, President.

HENRY YOUNG	No. 22 John-st.
JAMES SUYDAM	No. 39 Nassau-st.
FISHER HOWE	Brooklyn White Lead Co.
WM. H. SMITH	firm of Wm. H. Smith & Sons.
JOHN WATSON	firm of Thorne, Watson & Butman.
WM. W. HURLBUT	late firm of Hurlbut, Van Volkenburgh & Co.
F. W. MEYER	firm of H. & F. W. Meyer.
JAMES DEMAREST	firm of Dowley, Corners & Co.
S. M. BLAKE	No. 31 West 26th-st.
JOHN A. HADDEN	firm of Hadden & Co.
J. R. SCHUYLER	firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
C. P. BURDETT	firm of Burdett & Everett.
E. L. BUSHNELL	No. 35 Spruce-st.
WM. G. READ	firm of Read, Drexel & Co.
JAMES D. SMITH	firm of James [illegible] & Co.
E. L. CORNING	firm of H. K. Cor[illegible]ng, Son & Co.
JOHN E. WYLIE	firm of Wylie & Wade.
SETH W. HALE	firm of Carter, Hale & Co.
EZRA M. FROST	firm of Cunningham, Frost & Throckmorton.
ALBERT JEWETT	firm of Albert Jewett & Co.
C. B. KNEVALS	firm of Wylie & Knevals.
C. W. BLOSSOM	late firm of B. Blossom & Son.
JAMES F. WENMAN	No. 146 Pearl-st.
D. S. BARNES	firm of D. S. Barnes & Co.
THATCHER M. ADAMS	firm of Adams & Young.
A. G. PHELPS STOKES	firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co.
C. W. BURTON	firm of Bentley & Burton.
EDWARD TODD	firm of Mabie, Todd & Co.
J. NELSON TAPPAN	No. 77 Water-st.
A. S. RICHARDS	firm of Richards & Whiting.
JAMES M. GRIGGS	firm of Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury.
C. S. PARSONS, Jr.	firm of C. S. Parsons & Sons.
WM. WALTER PHELPS	No. 45 Wall-st.
C. R. POND	firm of Cooper & Pond.

SILAS G. BUTLER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn. To be delivered as early as practicable, bidders to state the time of deliveries.

90,000 pounds of SMOKED HAMS, cured in the best manner, canvassed and packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops.

120,000 pounds FRESH BEEF, put up as for the Navy, in four-pound cans hermetically sealed, and packed in suitable wooden cases.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and bungs sealed.

400,000 pounds of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. To be packed in fifty-pound cans of tin of good quality, hermetically sealed; cans to be packed in strong wooden cases, four in each.

100 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

1,000 bushels of the first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

75,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

50,000 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

200,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

Barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the Coffee they propose to furnish.

360,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR, barrels to be new, and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

3,600 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (black,) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

25,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

1,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

1,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, as well as of tins, packing-paper, &c., must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn-meal, Beans, Peas, Rice, Hominy, Tea, Sugar, Candles, Salt, Pepper and Dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.* ☞

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the hams, certifying on the part of the seller their present quantity and condition. The hams will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."

CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16, 1863.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 4 0 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, [up stairs,] New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of le Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the firm of MURPHY & GRISWOLD and WARNER A. CHILDS, under the firm name of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., is this day dissolved be mutual consent. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.

New-York, June 30, 1863.

MURPHY & GRISWOLD,
W. A. CHILDS.

New-York, July 1, 1863.

The business will be continued by MURPHY & GRISWOLD at the same place as heretofore.

MURPHY & GRISWOLD.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN F. BALDWIN & JOSEPH YEOMAN, under the name of JOHN F. BALDWIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

New-York, June 30, 1863.

JOHN F. BALDWIN,
General partner.
J. YEOMAN,
Special partner.

No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st.,
New-York, July 20, 1863.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm of GEO. R. PENDLETON & CO., for the purpose of conducting a stock commission business.

GEO. R. PENDLETON,
WM. H. PENDLETON.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

New York, July 1, 1863

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., [stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11 30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3.30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST: Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6.15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 11:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers streets; for a sewer in Essex-street, from Delancy to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward numbers seven hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five, on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1863

Croton Aqueduct Department, }
New-York, July 9, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, }
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN. } Lamps and Gas

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

KNOW ALL MEN—THAT I, THEODORE F. ANDRUSS, of the City of Victoria, Hong Kong, China, have made, constituted and appointed WILLIAM B. MOTT, Esq., of the City of Newark, State of New-Jersey, U. S. A., my true and lawful attorney, and do hereby revoke and annul all former powers of attorney, by me granted to any person whatever.

Hong Kong, April 29, 1863. THEO. F. ANDRUSS.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c., at manufacturers' prices.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.............$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.............80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.............$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.............65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.............$126
Second Cabin.............88
Steerage.............25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

JURA,

Capt. Aiton, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, July 25.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Side-wheel
STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
Richard Adams, Commander, will leave Pier 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Barton, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. Bell, Commander.

In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on SATURDAY, —— at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Carrying the U. S. Mails,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.............Saturday.............July 25
CITY OF LONDON.............Saturday.............Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK.............Saturday.............Aug. 8

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. Pembroke Fetridge. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. Chas. Post, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

New-York, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. Havens, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. King, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. Power, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States, and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory, a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in 30 minutes.

HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, A NEAT two-story, basement and attic house, No. 16 Devoe-st., nine rooms and back stairs. Part cash; balance monthly if required. Apply to JOHN GEARE, No. 69 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a valuable place on Staten Island, containing 16 acres of good land, with large cottage, barn, gardener's house, &c., with extensive walks finely shaded with forest trees; a fine garden, vines and fruit trees in great abundance; has a large front on the plank road, and within two miles of steamboat landing at Clifton, commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, &c.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, one hour from City Hall by rail or boat. The house is large and modern, with five acres of beautifully shaded and fruited land. It is four minutes' walk from depot and five minutes from the Sound. Inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5, P. M.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—ON THE mountain side; a place containing about 2½ acres, stocked with the choicest variety of fruit; fine house, with all the modern improvements, good barn, hennery, &c. Address, for particulars, C. H. W., Box No. 92 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable residence on the Bloomingdale road, consisting of dwelling, stable and about two acres of land, all in complete order. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A PRETTY AND CHEAP PLACE FOR SALE—On Staten Island, 13 acres, early garden land, fine water view, good house and outbuildings, shade and all varieties of fruit-trees, well stocked, and in good order. $2,500.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEATLY FURnished cottage with beautiful large garden, 14 miles from New-York, near railroad station. For particulars, apply immediately at No. 163 Mott-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN NEW-Rochelle for the season or until 1st of April; pleasantly located within ten minutes of railroad depot. For particulars inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, New-Rochelle, or No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—AMONG THE VERY BEST in New-Jersey, under the best cultivation, abundance of all variety of fruit, large house, extensive outbuildings, finely watered, in good fence, and all in first-rate order. Terms liberal.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

A SMALL FARM WANTED—WITH GOOD house and shade, within two hours' ride, for three years, with privilege of purchase. Possession this Fall. Address, with all particulars, J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A NEAT TWO STORY Cottage in good order, suitable for a small family; pleasantly located, with numerous shade trees; rent very low, $8 per month. Inquire on the premises on the corner of Monroe-st. and Marcy-av., or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

STORAGE TO LET.—THE SUB-BASEMENT of store No. 30 Dey-st., at $12 per month, particularly suitable for any kind of goods in tight packages or barrels. Good patent hoistway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED FURNISHED house, between 8th and 34th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating location and price, Box No. 1,402 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL, QUIET, private family, by a gentleman and wife, who will furnish their room or rooms; the location desired between 12th and 24th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. A permanent arrangement desirable. The best of references given and required. Address T. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SUITE OF pleasant rooms with board, in a quiet, first-class family. Possession wanted by middle of September. The very best of references given and required. Address Box No. 3,783 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED by one or two families, without children preferred, at a very comfortably-kept and pleasantly located large farm-house, one hour's ride from the City. For particulars, call or address Mrs. T. BARRETT, Montclair, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARMhouse in this State, distant from the City about one hour, for a gentleman, wife, a young lady, child, infant and servant. Address, stating location and terms, without which no notice will be taken, EDWARD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FURNISHED APARTments, with board, to let to suit gentlemen or families. French cooking, half an hour from the ferry, stages running. Address Hotel Bellevue, Palisade-av., West Hoboken, or F., Box No 975 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD, WITH FURNISHED rooms, can be had for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen, at Bloomfield, N. J. Call upon or address WM. CRUTTENDEN.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—SEVEral large and pleasant rooms, with good board, convenient to the railroad depot. Can be obtained on application to D. ROSS at the store opposite the station.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the season. Sea view and location unsurpassed. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad steamboats leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. daily. Time two hours.

J. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., is now open for the season. Persons wishing pleasant rooms can be accommodated.

H. BLAKE,
Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 TO $50,000.—WANTED, AN ACtive or special partner, with the above amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a banking, specie and stock commission house, having an established and lucrative business. Address, with real name and references (none other will be answered,) G. R., office *Journal of Commerce.*

FOR SALE—A HOTEL OPPOSITE THE MAIN entrance to the Central Park; two bars, an ice-cream saloon and private supper rooms, well fitted up and doing a good business; long lease.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-street.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN GRADUATED as an architect and engineer in one of the European Universities, wishes to be connected with an established engineer; he can give the best references. Address C. C. C., station D, New-York.

PATENT FOR SALE—OF A VERY VALUable invention, extremely useful and necessary, cheaply made, sure in its operation, and affording very large profits—a certain money-making concern.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HARDWARE STORE OF LONG standing for sale. Apply to STITT & RUSTON, No. 199 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN WELSH, born in County Cork, Ireland; was in Massachusetts seven years ago; believed to be in Missouri at present. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his brother. Address WILLIAM WELSH, No. 47 Rose-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 3 White's-place, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant English woman, as professed cook; no objection to City or country; best of City references from several employers. Can be seen until engaged at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does part of the washing; wages $10 per month; City or country. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,156 73d-st., in the baker's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A good cook, who has been four years in her last place; she leaves on account of the family's going to Europe. Apply for two days at No. 40 Union-square.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework for a small family. Call at No. 479 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 5 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to do plain sewing, or light chamberwork or general housework in a small family; no objections to the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant American woman as child's nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from its birth; is a neat, plain sewer; can give good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman wants a situation as wet nurse; her baby is 2 months old. Can produce the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av., for 2 days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE with a fresh breast of milk. Apply immediately at No. 139 Macdougal-st., second door from 4th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, a situation as regular waitress or thorough chambermaid, and to do fine washing; gives excellent City reference; wages, $7 per month; City or country. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places; also, German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, WHOSE ENtire property was destroyed by the riot on Tuesday last, and who is therefore at present perfectly unable to support his rather large family, would like to find an opportunity to keep himself and his children from starvation. He has been a teacher in military schools in Prussia, in Latin and the modern languages, mathematics, English, and military sciences, such as tactics, strategy, etc. Best references given. Address D. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS SHIPPING CLERK, &c.—WANTED, by an experienced young man, with City reference, a situation as shipping, entry or general clerk, or as light porter, in any good mercantile business. Address CLERK, care of Merchants' Clerks Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS TRAVELING SECRETARY, &c.—Wanted, by a young man, who speaks and writes fluently English, French and German, a position to travel with a gentleman as secretary or otherwise. Can give good reference. Address SECRETARY, care of Merchants' Clerks Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted as coachman and gardener by a respectable Protestant single man, who has lived several years in the above capacity, and is well recommended as to proficiency, character, &c.; can milk and would make himself useful. Address A. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Scotchman; can be highly recommended by the most respectable families in this City as groom and coachman; has had long experience in the old country and this. Any commands left with Mr. WATERS, saddler, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, will be attended to; or address B. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A SINGLE man, a situation in a private family; he would be found sober and honest, willing and obliging; he thoroughly understands all duties belonging to a coachman; also, general work. A note addressed M. S., Box No. 190 *Times* Office, from any part of the country, shall get immediate attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A STEADY, sober, single man wants a situation as coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; good driver and groom; reference City or country. Apply at No. 149 Grand st.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman; he fully understands it in every manner; good reference given. Address C, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a strong, middle-aged man; writes a good hand and can keep accounts; has the best of City references. Address J. K., No. 271 Water-st., near Peck-slip.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION was removed to No. 47 Green-wich-st., where both employers and laboring men will find it to their advantage to apply.

HELP WANTED.

A SALESMAN.—A SALESMAN WANTED IN A manufacturing paper-hangings house to travel in the Northeastern States and provinces; must be a man of character and energy, and well acquainted with the ground and buyers in that section. Address, with name and reference, which will be held confidential, C, Box No. 2,548 Post-office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG ACTIVE man as salesman in a importing and commission hosiery and notion house. Address R., Box No. 291 *Times* Office, which shall be confidential.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED BY A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house, a salesman, having a cash and near by short time trade. Address, Box 2,578 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE PROVISION store, a young man, smart and good in selling, writing, figures, and honest. One preferred with some trade. Address L. L. & CO., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, naming City reference, age, experience. Salary, $300.

A COACHMAN—GARDENER.—WANTED, A coachman; also a gardener and manager of a small farm. They must thoroughly understand their business, and bring satisfactory recommendations. Apply to W. B. LANG, No. 54 Cliff-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK WHO IS A GOOD washer and ironer, and understands the making of butter, will find a permanent situation in the country, fourteen miles from this City, providing she is competent, by applying to No. 184 West 29th-st., to-day, 22d inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTED, AN AMERIcan or German girl as house servant; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and have first-class references. Apply at No. 185 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE, with milk from six to eight months old. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 173 East 35th-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BAPTIST GIRL, TO work in Elizabeth, N. J.; must be well acquainted with cooking, washing and ironing, and willing to do anything necessary in a family of six persons. Apply, in your own handwriting, with full address of references, among whom must be the Pastor of the church you attend, To R., Box 120 *Times* Office. Wages, $8 per month.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL LARCHAR'S IMperishable lamp wick, and a new burner for kerosene and coal oil, without a chimney. Any active, energetic man can make from $20 to $50 per week with ease. Apply to W. B. BILLINGS, Agent, No. 34 Liberty-st., near Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, WITH A SMALL family, a competent and trusty Protestant girl or woman for general housework; one who can read and write. Address, in own handwriting, PHYSICIAN, Station C, corner Troy and 4th sts., New-York.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A COAL OFFICE; wages $10 per week. A time-keeper for a coal mine in Pennsylvania. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE A YOUNG man to learn the business; must furnish the best of references as to character, and reside with his parents. Call at No. 263 9th-av., between 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, (ENGlish,) a situation in a merchant's office as corresponding clerk or in any other position. Address A., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

GOLD PENS.—WANTED, A MAN WHO THORoughly understands getting up pens, and to act as foreman of the factory. Address Box 3,534 Post-office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. Phillips, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7¼ A. M.; 24th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS.

The manager has great satisfaction in announcing an engagement with the

DENIER BROTHERS,

Tight Rope Dancers, Gymnasts and Pantomimists. JOHN DENIER performs the wonderful feat of walking the tight-rope from the stage to the gallery with a boy on his back, besides a variety of other

EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF DARING.

They will perform

EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

As will also

SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, the best band of NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS, in the country.

To be seen at all hours, day and evening

A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS.
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.

Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

SATURDAY NEXT, July 25,
BENEFIT OF SANDFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, with rich and rare attractions.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.............Mr. Wm. Wheatley

This Theatre

WILL BE REOPENED
on the Evening of
THURSDAY, JULY 23,

When John Brougham's grand romantic Drama of the

DUKE'S MOTTO

will be presented, with all its original magnificence.

MR. COLLINS,

the celebrated Irish Comedian, who has bought the sole right for the production of this play, will sustain his great character of

CARRICK FERGUS,

an Irish Soldier of Fortune, with the songs, "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While There's Life There's Hope."

MR. WM. WHEATLEY,

having entirely recovered from his

RECENT SEVERE INDISPOSITION,

will appear in his incomparable character of

CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.

The cast includes the

ENTIRE CORPS OF DRAMATIC ARTISTS

attached to this establishment.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES, MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
NEW FURNITURE,

and the most complete

GRAND CORPS DE BALLET
in the country.

Performance commences at 8; concludes at 10 40.

Seats secured three days in advance.

The ladies and gentlemen of the company are notified that a rehersal of the DUKE'S MOTTO will take place THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Under the management of
MISS EMILY THORNE and
MR. MARK SMITH.
THIRD WEEK
And continued success of
THE COMEDY COMPANY.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING
Will be presented for the ninth time,
MR. FRANK WOOD'S NEW BURLESQUE
OF
LEAH, THE FORSOOK.

With new scenery, music, costumes, properties, &c. And, by particular request, the popular farce of

A REGULAR FIX.

HUGH DE BRASS.............Mr. SETCHELL.

Messrs. Mark Smith, Setchell, Davenport, T. E. Morris, Sol. Smith, Jr., Parsloe, and Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan and Mrs. Floyd in the cast.

To-morrow night a new Comedietta, entitled THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMAN.

Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION AND CONCERT,

At the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22, 1863, At 8 o'clock. Doors open 7½. Tickets 50 cts.

W. H. KING,
ROBERT ELDER,
J. WESLEY PICKERING,
Organists.

In consequence of the excitement during last week the Concert was postponed from the 15th to the 22d. Tickets issued for the 15th will be good for the 22d.

P. M. BRADLEY, Director.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange.
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For giving Parents information of good Schools.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teachers, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circulars explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. Booth, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY
BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,

WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, and of Andover Theological Seminary, who contemplates passing the coming year in Europe, is desirous of engaging as private tutor to some lad whom his guardians may wish to send abroad; the best of references will be given. Address P. O., Box No. 154 Andover, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF EXPERIence, a graduate of a New-England College, desires a position as teacher of mathematics, natural science or classics. Satisfactory testimonials furnished; also City references. A City interview granted, if desired. Address ADVERTISER, Box No. 163 Middletown, Conn.

AS PRINCIPAL.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER, well recommended, desires a position as principal; has had experience both as principal and assistant; would rent the stock of a well-located select day-school. Address Mr. M., Box No. 83 Post-office, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN AGREEABLE SITuation can be obtained to teach a family of boys and girls, by early application to THOMAS DERMOT, at No. 30 East Houston-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av. on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS-CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 60 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PERMANENT PEACE OF THE CITY

WHAT ABOUT THE DRAFT

British and French Action During the Riots.

Military Movements—Arrests—Incidents, &c.

PERMANENT QUIET OF THE CITY.

We think we can heartily congratulate our citizens upon an entire and permanent restoration of order. What little excitement existed on Monday has wholly disappeared, and a pretty thorough tour of the City furnishes not an indication, however slight, of a disposition to again defy the laws, and to again endure a terrible retribution. It seems to be conceded by the disaffected, that another outbreak would be followed by immediate and fearful punishment, and that prudence should control their prejudices and reason check their passions. They have the evidences that the authorities are now ready, at a moment's warning, to meet any emergency, and they have the experience—which it were well to lay to heart—that in dealing with rioters gloves will be, as they have been, laid aside. Military forces, intelligently distributed, are ready to meet immediately any disturbances in their respective vicinities, and a reserve sufficient to quell any demonstration, however formidable, and wherever and whenever made, is held in constant readiness. Beyond this, we have our Police, a body of men who have covered themselves with honor by their noble and heroic conduct, and have won the confidence and admiration of the entire community. Still more, we have organizations of Citizen Police—specials—in the several precincts, men who value life, property and peace, and who pledge themselves to aid in seeing that each are protected and preserved. Verily, should the lawless enter upon a repetition of the work of last week, the consequences to them would be swift and terrible.

Draft or no draft, we feel justified in saying that there will be no more scenes of murder, arson and pillage—law and order will be preserved.

HOW ABOUT THE DRAFT?

What Gov. Seymour is Doing—A Committee Gone to Washington—Marshal Nugent Ready to Resume the Draft.

Now that quiet is once more restored to our City, the main questions which agitate the minds of the people are—What is to be done next? How about the draft? What is the Government going to do? What is Gov. SEYMOUR going to do? &c., &c. The rioters and their sympathizers, including all the Secessionists and Copperheads who do not wish the Government to get any more soldiers on any terms, whether by drafting or volunteering, are flattering themselves that they have gained a complete victory; that the doings of the mob during the past week have struck terror to the hearts of the officials here and at Washington, and that the Government *dare not* (that is the word) renew the draft in this City. On the other hand, those who are in favor of the draft (and this class has largely increased within a week) are no less positive that the Government *dare enforce* the draft, that it *can* enforce the draft,—and that it *will, must* and *shall* enforce the draft, whether it wants soldiers or not. This is the talk that one hears about the streets, as uttered by the two extremes of popular sentiment. Then there is a large class of citizens more moderate in their views, conservative and law-abiding citizens, who are in favor of the enforcement of all laws that are deemed necessary, but who think that the easiest way is the best way, and would like to see some kind of compromise effected which would avoid the contingency of further collision between the Government and the disaffected. This class are even more anxious than the other two to know what action the Government designs to take in the matter of the draft, and what position the Governor takes upon the subject. Our reporter spent a large part of the day yesterday, in trying to obtain some satisfactory answer to these inquiries, but he is obliged to confess that his labors proved, for the most part, a failure. The position of Gov. SEYMOUR, so far as it could be ascertained from a brief interview with him at the St. Nicholas Hotel, is this: He and his friends, as well as a large number of influential supporters of the Administration, are of opinion that injustice has been done to this State in the matter of the quota which she is called upon to furnish under the draft. They claim that New-York has furnished more than her quota under the calls for volunteers, and that this excess should be deducted from the quota to be raised by draft. They also claim that the services of the State Militia, which has been several times called out for a short term, should be allowed, and the aggregate time of such service deducted from the draft quota. Pending the settlement of these claims Gov. SEYMOUR is urging upon the Government to postpone the draft, and he also urges that if not inconsistent with the public safety, it should be postponed until a case can be brought before the highest Court, and the constitutionality of the draft law be tested.

A Committee, consisting of Ex-Gov. MORGAN, Ex-Judge PIERREPONT, SAML. J. TILDEN, Esq., and others, representing both political parties, proceeded to Washington on Sunday evening last to confer with the Government authorities upon the matters above stated, and to try and bring about some satisfactory arrangement. The result of their mission has not yet transpired.

Meantime Provost-Marshal NUGENT has received no instructions whatever from Washington relative to the draft one way or another.

While the riot was in progress he received a telegram from there which he then declined, and still declines, to make public. At the request of Gov. SEYMOUR he announced, on his own responsibility, that the draft had been *postponed*, which many construed to mean *abandoned*. This was not his meaning, nor has he received anything from Washington that would warrant the belief that the Government has any idea of abandoning the draft in this City. It was postponed from *necessity*, the two enrolling offices where the draft was going on having been burned by the mob; but the Provost-Marshal is now prepared to resume the draft in all the Districts except the Sixth. In this District the enrollment lists were placed in a safe before the building was burned, and yesterday they were recovered from the ruins and found to be in a good state of preservation, having received merely a slight scorching which will not prevent their being used. All of the other Districts except the Sixth had duplicate lists deposited in the War Office at Washington, so that the mob would have gained nothing even if they had succeeded in destroying them. As soon as the lists of the Sixth District are rearranged and a portion of them recopied, Marshal NUGENT will be prepared to proceed with the draft in all of the nine Congressional Districts under his jurisdiction. He has not the slightest idea that the Government intends to back down to a mob in this City, and is expecting every day to get orders from Washington to resume the drawing.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Important Action by the British and French Authorities—The Negroes Taken on Board French and English Men-of-war for Safety.

The ferocity with which the rioters last week attacked the colored people of this City was by no means discriminating, but regardless of consequences and reckless of result, caused not only the death of many an innocent and hard-working man, but by the indiscriminate onslaught upon certain

[illegible] COLORED CITIZENS,

has involved the [illegible] Great Britain, and entailed upon the City and County a bill for damages which will by no means be slight or agreeable to pay.

The most notable case was that of a colored cook on a bark, which lay at the foot of Fulton-street, East River, the details of which were given yesterday morning in the TIMES, but several other instances of brutality scarcely less fearful than that, are before the proper authorities awaiting legal investigation.

Owing to the humane and prompt efficiency of a well-known literary gentleman of the City of Brooklyn, the colored man who was terribly mutilated, was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital and there carefully attended to.

On Tuesday, the day of the occurrence, this gentleman appeared before the British Consul-General and made affidavit to the following points, which have not fully been made public. He states that, standing upon the railing of the ferry-boat, he distinctly saw the band of ruffians, to the number of perhaps forty, go upon the vessel armed with heavy bludgeons. They found at the stern of the vessel two negro sailors, whom they drove forward, beating and kicking them at every step, until they reached the forecastle. The sailors jumped into the hold, and the men, foiled in their purpose, threw into the hold and upon the shrieking sailors long sticks of logwood, which lay upon deck, until all was quiet.

They then turned upon the third negro, who was subsequently identified by the Captain as his cook, and after knocking him down, beat him about the head with their heavy sticks until he was a mass of gore. All this while a slim-built, good-looking, well-dressed man, who seemed to be their leader, stood at the centre of the vessel quietly watching the proceedings of his men. After life had apparently left the victim, the leader waved his arms above his head and left the ship followed by the rioters.

In consequence of this statement and the corroborating one of the captain of the vessel, who came on board after the affair was over, and who testified only as to the condition of his servant, the Consul-General deemed it his duty to proceed to extremities in the

PROTECTION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Unfortunately there was no British man-of-war in our harbor, at the time, but the French frigate *Guerriere*, 36 guns, under command of Admiral REYNAUD, was stationed near the Battery, and to her, Mr. ARCHIBALD applied for protection. The French citizens had already been, through their Consul-General, to the Admiral in relation to their own affairs, and an asylum was tendered the negroes of that nationality on board the ship. To the request of the Consul-General, the Admiral granted an immediate acquiescence, and so fast as the colored sailors claiming the protection of the British flag, made known their wants at the Consulate, they were sent on board the French frigate.

On Saturday last, however, the

BRITISH FRIGATE CHALLENGE,

twenty-two guns, commanded by Capt. JOHN T. KENNEDY, came into port, and took a position near the French ship. The British negroes were at once transferred to her, and a large number of others were sent off from the Consulate. There are at least 200 of these poor creatures now sheltered by the British flag, and glad enough they were to get under its protecting folds.

We understand that in the correspondence between Lord LYONS and the British Consulate at this Port, the former indorsed emphatically the prompt measures taken by the Consul-General, and extended his thanks to the French Admiral for the generous part he took in the matter.

The *Challenge* will remain in our harbor until otherwise directed by the British Minister, and the negroes will be retained in her until they can be sure of sufficient protection from the local authorities.

THE COLORED PEOPLE IN BROOKLYN.

It is gratifying to know that out of the thousands of colored people residing in Brooklyn and its immediate vicinity, but four were injured during the recent riot. One of these was an old man named GEORGE WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, who has been known to the people in the neighborhood of the Heights for the past forty years as a man handy at all manner of domestic jobbery, from the whitewashing of a kitchen wall to the beating of a Brussels carpet. It seems that Mr. WILLIAMS was one of the unfortunates who was pursued by a gang of stevedores near Fulton Ferry on the New-York side, on Tuesday last. He was caught near Burling-slip, brutally beaten about the head and body, and only escaped with his life by the timely interference of a party of sailors, who, though partially intoxicated, knew enough of the sacredness of life to prevent its sacrifice. These men carried the bleeding WILLIAMS to the ferry-house, placed him in a carriage, and saw him safely home. The wounded man, who thanks God and the sailors for his deliverance, is doing well, and will be able to resume his "chores" by the latter part of the week.

Very many colored families have been notified by apparent friends that they were to be attacked when the draft begins, and have removed to places of greater safety; others being too poor to move, and having no place to go to, are at home remaining in doors with fear and trembling. It may be some consolation for them to know that the citizens' patrol, and the members of the Thirteenth and Twenty-third regiments have determined to see to it as a specialty that no negro shall be molested in the City of Brooklyn with impunity.

Relief of Colored Sufferers.

The Committee of Merchants for the relief of the colored sufferers by the late riots, met yesterday and determined to open at once a central office, where applicants for relief can be supplied, and legal help and medical advice obtained. They will keep a careful registration of the names of all sufferers and the amount of their losses. A list of those out of employment and of citizens needing servants. A depot where clothing, &c., can be left and be distributed. They hope to be able to announce the location to-morrow. In the meanwhile, the Committee find the suffering more widespread than they had at first supposed, and a large amount of money will be required. Contributions in cash may be sent to the Treasurer, JONATHAN STURGIS, Esq., No. 125 Front-street, New-York.

THE COLORED RELIEF FUND.

The following additional sums were subscribed yesterday to the fund for the relief of the colored sufferers by the late riots. JONATHAN STURGIS, Esq., is Treasurer for the Fund:

A. A. Low & Bro.	$250	James Cassidy	$25
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	250	William Hubbard	50
Schovill Manuf. Co.	100	Bogert & Kneeland	100
R. W. Russell	100	Smith & Peters	100
Wm. Redmond & Son	50	Cash	5
Seton & Redmond	50	C. E. Detmold	50
Wood & Redmond	50	Samuel Bonnell, Jr.	50
Parson & Petit	25	Alfred E. Beach	50
Wm. B. Isham & Gallup	100	O. D. Munn	50
Joseph B. Collins	20	Lyles, Polhamus & Co.	50
Collections of Fourth-av. Presbyterian Church, by S. Churchill	205	Cash Owen & Carnegie Wm. Crosbey & Co.	5 200 100
Collins, Raymer & Co.	100	I. M. Hoffman, Son & Co	100
Otis W. Booth	50	Beatty, Dorman & Co.	100
D. Wadsworth & Co.	25	Amount subscribed on Monday	5,131
Chas. H. Marshall	250		
Geo. T. Trimble	100		
Cyrus Curtiss	50	Total to date	$9,176

VINCENT COLYER, of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, for the colored people suffering from the late riots, gratefully acknowledges the following:

Cash	$2 00	Mrs. S. Osgood	$10 00
W. W. Waldron	50	Pres. Church, Franklinville, L. I.	14 85
Mr. Merkle	1 50	G. H. Mathews	2 00
Friend to Oppressed	5 00	Clothing from Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Fay, Mr. J. Conrey.	
Mrs. Ray Boynton	30 00		
Cash, paid	5 00		

LEGAL AID FOR THE COLORED SUFFERERS.

We give below a circular issued by a number of lawyers of this City and Brooklyn, tendering gratuitous services to such colored persons as have lost property during the riots, for the recovery of compensation from the County. It is proper to state that many more of the legal fraternity would have signed it, had opportunity been afforded them.

The sufferers should take note that the act of 1855, which provides a remedy for such losses, requires the action to be brought within *three months* after the injury happened. There is, therefore, little time to make their rights known to this unfortunate class of people to whom the circular refers. It is also to be noticed that chapter 379 of the Laws of 1860 requires that the claim on which the action is to be founded *be presented to the Comptroller for adjustment twenty days before suit is brought.*

The undersigned, practicing lawyers of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, sensible of the wrongs inflicted during the late riots upon the colored inhabitants of these Cities and the vicinity, hereby offer their professional advice and assistance, free of all charge, to aid such persons in recovering compensation for the damages inflicted upon them by rioters.

It is hoped that all just claims for such wrongs will be adjusted and paid by the public authorities with promptness; but for all pecuniary damage to property, whether real or personal, which has been destroyed or injured, in consequence of the mob or riot, a right of action exists against the City or County in which the same may have happened.

The undersigned will take charge of and conduct all such claims for any colored persons without compensation.

New-York, July 17, 1863.
Lucien Birdseye, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.
Marsh, Coe & Wallis, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Knox & Mason, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Bonney, Titus & Roe, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.
E. P. Clark, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.
Jenkins, Ogden & Ackerman, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.
[illegible]
[illegible], No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
[illegible] Sherwood, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.
Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Chapman & Hitchcock, No. [illegible] Wall-street.
Harris Wilson, No. [illegible] William-street.
Blatchford, Seward & Griswold, No. 29 Nassau-street.
Preston J. Sweet, No. [illegible] Broadway.
[illegible] Park-row.
[illegible]-street.
[illegible] Knox, No. 11 Pine-street.
[illegible], No. 8 Wall-street.
[illegible], No. 70 Wall-street.
Bradley, [illegible] & Woodruff, No. 74 Wall-street.
Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 2 Hanover-street.
James T. Brady, No. 37 Park-row.
Wm. Curtis Noyes, No. [illegible] Wall-street.
George Peckham, No. [illegible] Broadway.
Charles H. Mitchell, No. 119 Nassau-street.
A. J. Willard, No. 9 Nassau-street.
E. H. Whitehead, No. 50 Wall-street.
George P. Nelson, No. 85 Nassau-street.
Mark A. King, No. 170 Broadway.
Edmonds, Bushnell & Hamilton, No. 111 Broadway.
Therasson & Bryan, No. 8 Pine-street.
Sickles & Cushing, No. 79 Nassau-street.
Homer H. Stuart, No. 169 Broadway.

THE MILITARY.

Department of the East.

Gen. DIX is still employed in systematizing the various branches of his Department. The United States forces in the City have been distributed to the most important points, and it is believed that they will be sufficiently able to preserve the public peace. It is not likely that the militia will be called upon again to take up arms in defence of the City, as the Administration at Washington has taken the matter of enforcing the draft into its own hands.

Gen. CANBY still remains at the Police Headquarters. But few troops are now on guard duty, and the indications are that, in a day or two, they will all be sent to a general rendezvous.

THE EIGHTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The Eighth United States infantry regiment, which came into the City last week, are quartered at the Park Barracks. They are accompanied by a splendid band, which at intervals during the day discourses delightful music.

THE FIFTH U. S. BATTERY, CO. C.

This battery still holds its position in the open square fronting the City Hall. It will probably remain in the City until it is ascertained, beyond peradventure, that no more rioting is likely to occur.

THE CITY REGIMENTS.

All the City regiments, with the exception of the Sixth, have been ordered to report to Gen. SANDFORD. The Sixth will be mustered out of the United States service to-day, and will then immediately report to Gen. SANDFORD. The officers of the various regiments were busy yesterday making out the pay-rolls, and making other preparations for mustering out. It has been arranged for all the regiments to be mustered out of the United States service to-day. Gen. SANDFORD is now in command of all the City troops on the island. He will take measures to have them in readiness to repair to any particular precinct at a moment's notice, in case their services should be required.

THE CAVALRY.

The cavalry, under Col. MOTT, consists of three full companies. At present the force is encamped at Gramercy Park. Most of the horses are kept saddled at stated hours, so that in case of emergency there may be no delay. Yesterday afternoon Col. MOTT, with 24 men, proceeded on a tour of observation through the upper wards of the City. Everything was found to be quiet. Lieut. A. LOW, who was instrumental in forming a company of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York regiment, has been assigned a position in Company M, Fourteenth New-York cavalry.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE TWENTY-SECOND N. Y. N. G.

It is well known that in return for the recent presence and protection of regiments from this City at Harrisburgh and its vicinity, they were there not only made the victims of inhospitality and extortion, in many instances, but have since been subjected in some of the Philadelphia papers to abuse of the most shameful kind, termed thieves, vagabonds and rowdies. Among the regiments which hurried to the relief of the Keystone State and has since received, to an especial degree, the courteous and generous acknowledgments we refer to, was the Twenty-second N. Y. N. G., Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL. The last attack, which scarcely needed a refutation, is refuted by a letter from Col. ASPINWALL to the Philadelphia *North American*, and the facts stated and proven of the services and conduct of this regiment should put its libelers to the blush. It marched further, marched quicker, did more service, was more in advance than any Pennsylvania regiment, and was the first to enter Carlisle and raise the Stars and Stripes after its evacuation by the rebels. The unmanly assault to which the Colonel responds is of a part with all the assaults made upon the New-York soldiery, and equally truthful. It emanates from a member of the "Gray Reserve," of Philadelphia, a body of soldiery so "reserved" that the greater portion of our troops were at Harrisburgh before they had mustered a corporal's guard, and who quibbled for days in regard to their term of service before they marched to the defence of their own State. The "Gray Reserve" is not, as some innocent people might imagine from what we have said and from its name, a body of old and dilapidated men, but is claimed to be composed of the youth, athlete and activity of Philadelphia.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. N. G.

Five companies of the above regiment were mustered out of the United States service yesterday. The remaining five companies, which were absent on duty in various parts of the City, will be mustered out this morning.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The Seventy-fourth New-York Volunteers (Buffalo) left for their home yesterday afternoon. Company A, of that regiment, which has been on duty for several days in Westchester County, joined the main body as it was *en route*.

The Sixty-fifth regiment, from the same city, returned home three days ago. It will be remembered that both regiments went to protect the Capital of Pennsylvania, and, on their return arrival in this City, volunteered to aid in quelling the mob.

ARRIVAL OF RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

The Twelfth Rhode Island regiment, Col. GEORGE H. BROWNE, arrived here yesterday morning from Cincinnati. After being quartered at the Battery, where their comfort was attended to by Col. ALMY, they were furnished transportation by him on the steamer *Commodore*, and left for Providence at 1 o'clock.

The Twenty-seventh Connecticut regiment, Col. BOSTWICK, also arrived here last evening from Washington. They have been provided for by Col. ALMY at the Battery barracks, and will leave for New-Haven on the 6 o'clock train on Wednesday morning.

Both the above regiments were nine months' men, the former having been in Gen. BURNSIDE'S corps.

ON DUTY.

A detachment of 50 men of the Seventy-first regiment N. Y. N. G. reported at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal last evening for duty. They relieved a portion of the Eighth.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.—This regiment will assemble at Centre Market drill room to-morrow (Wednesday,) the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of being mustered out of the United States service. Every member must be present. Adjt. KINNEY will detail 100 men, under command of Capt. MILLER, of Company I, assisted by Lieut. NIEDIG, of Company E, and Lieut. ROTHMAN, of Company D, who will hold themselves in readiness until further orders.

By order, JOEL W. MASON, Colonel.
E. B. KINNEY, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL GUARD,
S. N. Y., New-York, July 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No —.F Company, Capt. FRANCIS, and I Company, Capt. GARDNER, will relieve Companies E and G, now on duty at their headquarters to-morrow, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order. LLOYD ASPINWALL,
Colonel Commanding.
WM. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. N. G., July 21, 1863.

This regiment will assemble at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, to be mustered out of the service of the United States.

The pay rolls will be ready at the same time.

By order of Col. CHARLES ROOME.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Adjutant.

The Seventh-avenue Arsenal.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS TO GEN. SANDFORD—HIS REPLY.

As has been previously announced the military post at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal was turned over to Col. BERRIAN, of the Eighth Regiment N. G. N. G., by Gen. SANDFORD Monday. Last evening a number of the General's friends, including his own personal staff, assembled at the Arsenal for the purpose of testifying to him, in a brief address, their appreciation of his high military abilities. The address was presented by Col. CHARLES W. DARLING, and as was as follows:

SEVENTH-AVENUE STATE ARSENAL,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 20, 1863.

Major-Gen. Sandford:

GENERAL: We, the undersigned officers, who have been under your command at this place during the trying times of the past few days, respectfully congratulate you on the most efficient manner in which you have performed your duty as a commander. Combining activity, zeal and clemency, you have won the respect and confidence alike of the public and those under your command. Though hoping that no similar necessity may arise for the continued exercise of your active duties in this State, yet we may respectfully assert that there is no commander under whom we would better serve. With deep-felt sentiments of regret at parting, we have but to say that when you require our services again you have but to call on us.

JAMES A. FARRELL,
Commanding General.

John H. Wilcox, Division Inspector.
S. Brooke Postley, Colonel Third cavalry.
Alexander Hamilton, Aid-de-Camp.
Chas. Wm. Darling, Colonel and Aid.
Wm. Maver, late Colonel 171st N. Y. V.
James Louis Kwinan, Major 6th Me. Vol. cav.
John Dixon, 1st N. Y. Vol. infantry.
B. Frank Oakes, 4th S. C. cavalry.
J. D. Keating, 10th N. Y. State Militia.
H. Y. Gilbert, Surgeon of the Post.
Asher S. Mills, Acting Post Quartermaster.
D. C. Minton, Lieut.-Colonel 1st cavalry.
Lawrence Lenhy, Captain 1st N. Y. N. G.
Augustine O'Niel, Q. M. 10th N. Y. N. G.
Jerome Tole, Captain 10th N. Y. S. N. G.
Matthew Ryan, Second Lieut. N. Y. S. N. G.
Jas. H. Fleming, Captain Co. F, 10th N. Y. S. N. G.
John Missing, Lieut.-Colonel 10th N. Y. N. G.
Aaron Seeley, Major 10th N. Y. N. G.
Joseph C. Rodriguez, Adjutant 10th N. Y. N. G.
Hamlin Babcock, Captain 10th N. Y. N. G.
John Canby, Co. K, 11th N. Y. State Vols.
William P. Demarest, on attached service.

GEN. SANDFORD'S REPLY.

COLONEL AND GENTLEMEN: I feel extremely grateful at this very kind and very feeling expression of your opinion. We have been engaged in a short, but useful pursuit. We have been pursuing a common duty, one in which the safety of our lives and property were at stake. When a mob rules, life is not worth having, and law is of no account. So long as the mob paraded our streets and essayed to dictate laws to us, the City was in a state of anarchy and confusion. The foe in the open field was not half so dreadful as the foe in New-York. I am gratified to say that during this short service, every man of you have stood up nobly for the defence of the City. If for one moment the mob had got control of this City, the effect at home and abroad would have been most disastrous. I thank you again, gentlemen, for your kindness, and am happy to announce that your efforts in quelling the riot were triumphant. I hope we will not be called upon again to do such a duty, but if we are I want no better assurance of your cooperation than that presented this evening.

Attack upon the Military at Staten Island.

On Monday evening a party of soldiers who had been doing duty in this City were ordered back to Staten Island. Arriving there a disturbance arose between a few of them and some of the residents and hangers-on in the vicinity of Vanderbilt's Landing, which very soon involved a large number of both parties. Fire arms and knives were freely used, and both parties appear to have suffered severely.

MICHAEL PHELAN received a scalp wound from a musket ball, and two or three other citizens sustained injuries. CHAS. MURPHY, a gardener, an Irishman, about 50 years of age, was shot through the heart, while standing on a railroad bridge, and instantly killed. Mr. S. R. BRICK, Jr., Superintendent of the Gas Works at Clifton, found a wounded soldier named JOHN COOK lying upon the railroad track, severely stabbed. While bending over the wounded man, Mr. BRICK was shot at by a soldier, the bullet passing near his head. Another soldier named WM. WELCH was found who had been horribly wounded in the abdomen, either by a knife or a bayonet. His intestines protruded, and he, with the other soldier, who was suffering from seven severe wounds, were taken by citizens to the hospital of the Seaman's Retreat. COOK said that before he was stabbed he had shot and killed one of the party attacking him.

When the greater part of the soldiers, who had taken their seats in the cars, heard of the difficulty, they rushed to the assistance of their comrades, using, it is said, their guns without discrimination against the assembled crowd. The party with whom they were in conflict did not exceed twenty or thirty, and in a short time, with the exception of nine, who were arrested, fled. The prisoners were taken yesterday morning to New-Dorp.

There are conflicting reports as to the origin of the riot; some attributing it to the soldiers and others to the citizens. The truth will be ascertained on the investigation ordered by Col. LANSING, commandant of the troops at New-Dorp.

ARRESTS, INCIDENTS, &c.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RELIEF FUND.

His Honor, Mayor OPDYKE, received the following additional contributions yesterday to the fund for the relief of the families of those killed, and the relief of those injured in the late riots. The fund will undoubtedly be swelled to a large amount, the purposes appealing to the judgment as well as the hearts of our citizens.

Pacific Mail S'ship Co.	$1,000	Smith & Rand	100
Panama R. R. Co.	1,000	Rev. Wm Paulin	33
S. J. Ahern	150	Bogert & Kneeland	100
Chas. H. Marshal	250	E. S. Storms	100
James Boorman	200	E. Walker & Sons	100
Fred. T. Thompson	50		

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A RINGLEADER.

Officer JENKS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, yesterday arrested PATRICK MARRY, who is charged with arson and burglary, committed during the riots.

He is proved to have been one of the leaders among the rioters who burst open the door of Provost-Marshal MANIERRE'S office in Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. It will be remembered that the entire block was burned down on Monday afternoon last; the flames spreading both up and down from the Marshal's office, which was located in about the middle of the block.

MARRY is well known, and has been fully identified by several witnesses as the person who applied the torch to the building. He is held in close custody to await a trial on the charges above specified.

FURTHER SEARCHES AND RECOVERIES.

Yesterday Sergeant VAUGHAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct, with a squad of men, searched the tenement houses in Thirty-second and Thirty-third-streets, between First and Second avenues. This is the locality where about all the thieves and vagabonds of that vicinity live. Some fifty houses were searched, and upwards of $800 worth of plunder was recovered, consisting of groceries, dry-goods, furniture, &c. Among the spoils were five boxes of tea, a barrel of sugar, one of hempseed, and one of canary seed, starch, tobacco, segars, chairs, feather beds, tallow candles enough for a general illumination, &c., &c. Considerable opposition to the search was made by the women, one of whom was arrested in the act of attempting to carry away a box of starch, which she acknowledged had been stolen from one of the sacked stores.

MORE OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Large quantities of property, stolen in the late riots, have been recovered through the active exertions of the Police. The Station-houses of the Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth Precincts are all very nearly filled with goods of all kinds and description, which have been found and taken thither by the officials of these Precincts. All persons who have lost property during the riotous proceedings of last week, are requested to call without delay, identify their goods and take them away.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE RIOTS.

EDWARD DIPPLE, of the "Broadway Squad," was fatally wounded during the disturbances in Twenty-ninth-street. He died on Monday evening, and yesterday the following proceedings were had by his late associates:

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

At a meeting held by the members of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, "Broadway Squad," Metropolitan Police, at their rooms, No. 300 Mulberry-street, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His providence, to remove by death our late worthy associate and brother officer, EDWARD DIPPLE, one whom it has been our fortune to know in the private relations of life, as well as in the faithful discharge of arduous duty; and,

Whereas, His sterling worth demands from us an expression of our feelings; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the decree of an Allwise Providence, our hearts are clothed in sorrow at the loss of one who was endeared to us by many ties of friendship and affection, and we sincerely regret that while in the spring-time of life he has been so suddenly called to that "bourne from which no traveler returns."

Resolved, That in reverentially deploring this event, we sincerely sympathize with the widowed wife and fatherless child of deceased, in the irreparable loss they have sustained, and tender to them our affectionate condolence in the affliction they have been called upon to endure.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning, and that our rooms be draped in mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily Press, and a copy of said resolutions, duly authenticated, be sent to the family of deceased.

Sergt. CORNELIUS BURDICK, Chairman.
Roundsman JEROME H. FERRIS, } Committee.
Roundsman BENSEN SHERWOOD, }

A THIEF SHOT.

During the riots a notorious thief, known to the Police and to the public at large of the Twenty-first Precinct, as GARRY BARRY, was shot by another notorious character known as BRANEY, also a resident of that Precinct. A difficulty occurred between them at Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue, when BRANEY drew a pistol and shot BARRY, killing him on the spot. The friends of BARRY at once fell upon his murderer, and beat him so badly that he was taken up for dead and carried to the hospital, where he now lies. His injuries were of a dreadful character, but he is likely to recover.

TWO BOYS CHARGED WITH PLUNDERING.

THOMAS MCKAY, *alias* Trainor, aged 11 years, and MICHAEL EVERS, aged 12 years, were arrested yesterday by Officer LUCAS. These boys were among the rioters, and were found among those who entered and robbed the store of Mr. BARNEY [illegible], No. 250 Tenth-avenue, after the same had been broken open by the mob. The testimony is ample that these boys took large quantities of property away. Justice QUACKENBUSH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, committed them in default of $500 bail each.

FURTHER ROBBERIES.

DANIEL BROWN, an Irishman, was taken into custody yesterday by Officer SWANSON, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on the charge of stealing from premises No. 299 Third-avenue, after the same had been broken open by the rioters. The goods taken were owned by SAMUEL SULKEY. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed BROWN to prison in default of bail, on the charge of grand larceny.

ARREST OF ANOTHER RIOTER.

A laborer named JOHN MURPHY was arrested by the Tenth Precinct Police yesterday, charged on the complaint of WM. B. ASTOR, of No. 32 Lafayette-place, and HUGH STINSON, of Broome-street, with riotous conduct. Justice OSBORN committed the accused for trial.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

The DENIER BROTHERS are creating a great furore at Barnum's by their daring feats on the tight rope, their inimitable tricks in pantomime, &c., while the Sandfords are delighting their audiences with their truly beautiful music and characteristic negroe dances, extravaganzas and comic operatic performances.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Its beautiful scenery, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid.—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

TWO HUNDRED SUBSTITUTES WANTED — By TOMPKINS & CO., Substitute Brokers, No. 645 Broadway (second floor,) to whom the highest cash rates will be paid. Apply from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Over 100 substitutes now on band.

[Advertisement.]

To start right for a successful career one needs to know his defects as well as his talents and capabilities. A correct phrenological examination revealing these may be obtained daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway. See *Phrenological Journal* for July.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 47 | Sun sets..... 7 25 | Moon sets.. 10 31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 16 | Gov. Island..12 05 | Hell Gate.. 1 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Plantaganet, (Br.,) Bennett, Kingston, Walden & Booth.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Figler Allessandra, (Aust.,) Posnanovich, Dunkirk, Holmboe & Balchen; Conqueror, Boutelle, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Gazelle, Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Catherina, (Hamb.,) Rickmers, Baltimore, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; William Wilson, (Br.,) Plummer, Gibralter; Maria Sophia, (Hamb.,) Witt, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Schamyl, Taylor, Lisbon, Bassett & Nickerson; Mary Ann, Slocum, Elizabethport, H. E. Brown & Co.

Brigs Sophie Henriette, (Hanov.,) Albert, Rio Grande del Sur, Ruger Bros.; Balear, (Mex.,) Batiste, Tampico, O. K King & Co.; Aurora, (Br.,) McDougall, Donegal Island, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Catharine, (Br.,) Pittmann, Barbados, Jones & Lough; Phantom, (Br.) Campbell, Glace Bay, George F. Bulley; Alice Franklin, Brown, Havana, H. S. Vining; Herman Albert, (Hol.,) Potywedt, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners D. H. Baldwin, Knowlton, Portland, J. V. Haviland; Maria, (Br.,) Crowell, Jacmel, D. R. De Wolff; Jonathan May, Cobb, Washington, C. H. Pierson; Yorktown, Woglum, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Maria Fleming, Shaw, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; Electric, (Br.,) Newman, Port-au-Platte, McColl & Frith.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 18th inst., with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Georgia, Glenell, Liverpool 7th inst., and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. 17th inst., lat. 45, lon. 41 30, signalized ship Rhein, bound E. 18th, lat. 44 14, lon. 41, signalized ship Ellen Demming, bound E.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Belle Wood, Spencer, Liverpool June 9, with mdse. and 723 passengers to Williams & Guion. 13 deaths (children) from measles.

Ship Sailor Prince, (Br., of London,) Wise, Bombay Feb. 25, and St. Helena June 6, with cotton and linseed to Dehon, Clark & Bridges. June 15, lat. 1 13 N., lon. 25 30 W., passed a ship standing to the southwest, supposed the Lorimer, of New-York. The S. P. was becalmed 40 days between the Equator and Cape of Good Hope, where she had a heavy westerly gale for five days.

Bark Columbia, Atkins, Malaga June 2, [illegible] Gibralter 5th, in ballast to Dunbar & Colby.

Bark Andora, (Fr.,) Silard, Vera Cruz [illegible] ds., in ballast to Holmqoe & Balchen.

Brig Leonard Berry, (Br., of Demarara,) Steel, Grand Cay, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to J. Norman Harvey.

Brig Cæsar and Helene, (Hamb.,) Oesern, Shanghai Feb. 6, and Hong Kong March 3, via St. Thomas 12 ds., with teas and 4 passengers to Napier & Welsford.

Brig Giraffe, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) White, Glace Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Robert Dinwiddie.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, Eaton, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Eclipse, Cook, Alexandria, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast to master. This morning, 21st, at daylight, fell in with a boat from the pilot-boat Wm. J. Romer, which vessel had struck a sunken wreck the previous night, off Little Egg Harbor, and leaked so badly that she was run ashore on the bar off that place. At 11 P. M., they abandoned her, the sea making a complete breach over her, and were brought to this port.

U. S. transport schooner Highlander, G. M. Dayton Commander, from Newbern, N. C., 12th inst., and Hatteras Inlet 16th, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 17th inst., lat. 36 30, lon. 74 33, was boarded by U. S. gunboat James Adger.

Schr. Newport, Turner, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Unoin, Hudson, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to master.

BELOW—3 barks and 2 brigs.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Ships Banshee, Australia, Fidelia.
Barks Borussia and Indus.
Brigs Lotus, Young Dorchester, E. Drummond.
Schr. Orzelle.

Miscellaneous.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., July 21.—The schr. Wm. Drinkwater, of Salem, Patterson, from Portland for Havana, with a cargo of lumber, was totally wrecked on Montauk, seven miles west of the Light, at 1 A. M., on the 19th, in a dense fog. Crew saved; vessel bilged and rudder gone.

The schr. Surprise, of and from Key West, dragged her anchor and struck on the Battery Beach. She was towed over to Governor's Island, where she sunk.

The break on the Delaware and Raritan Canal has been repaired.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 21.—Arr. Portuguese bark Acaso, Fayal—June 22, spoke in lat. 35 53, lon. 40 18, ship Caroline, of Bremen, 8 days out from New-York, for Singapore. Also arr. Br. schr. Alma, Hughes, St. Martins July 3.

Spoken, &c.

Bold Hunter—ship, of Boston, from Calcutta for Falmouth, Eng., 69 ds out, all well, May 6, lat. 35 04 S., lon. 22 36 E.

Olearnaritied—Fr. ship, from Marseilles for Bourbon, June 16, lat. 53 N., lon. 25 58 W.

Elizabeth Hull—schr., of and for Nassau, hence, 13 ds. out, had experienced S. W. winds since leaving, July 16, lat. 35 20, lon. 70 38.

Brunette—schr., from Havana for New-York, July 17, lat. 36 50, lon. 73 49.

Globe—schr., hence for Washington, D. C., July 19, off Cape May.

Foreign Ports.

At Demarara 11th inst., brig Breeze, for Philadelphia next day.

RUBIA MILLS,
NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
17 TO 30 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you
You answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play,
And *regulate*, from day to day,
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent:*
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTER

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

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